BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOC.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,397 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th June.
L. Teh ran	2518	400	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	2 rd "
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat	4753	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th "
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3093	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	E. G. Stead	12th June
PESHORE	3877 600	R. Harvey	25th June
	3536 500	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fares are now issued on favorable terms; also Return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather and 21 days during the Monsoon. The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or the Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 120, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1885
MANILLA	4,500 600	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE	C. H. Verona	3,000 500	2 d Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	W. I. Rule	15th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th June
" MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield	26th "
" OGILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the FACTORY and PREMISES at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee-bunder Wharf and the high road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 1500 square yards, of land and buildings consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, and contain in working order a new boiler 22 feet by 6 feet diameter, by W. & J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horse-power Engine, by Robey & Co., and new machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons, 47, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th May, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
2 lb. tins Re. 1-8 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.
Has preference over all other kinds.
2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE ..2 lb. pkt.	" 2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE ..2 lb. pkt.	" 3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE ..1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON ..1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ..2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ..5 lb. catty	" 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ..2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ..5 lb. catty	" 6 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that they will on the 10th instant, OPEN a BRANCH of their Establishment at EAST TREET, POONA,
(next door to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co.)
2nd June, 1885.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Genury and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite the China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, an also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain property, marginally noted, is about to be disposed of by orders of the Administrator-General, I give notice that I am the rightful guardian of Miss Louisa Phillips, daughter of the late Amelia Crawford, formerly Phillips, and protest against the sale of the said property.

Bungalows Nos. 105, 1/6	
106 2	in the Cantonment of Bhogaun.

Any person purchasing them will do so at his own risk.

A. CARVALHO,
Chief Clerk Dist. Traffic Supt's Office
G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.
Bhosawul, June 4, 1885.

WANTED

A CAPITALIST with about Rs. 75,000 to deal in the following three business:—

To buy up and extend a shop of a long standing on Treacher's and Kemp's principle in a very flourishing condition. It pays from 25 to 35 per cent. at present.

To import and export on own account certain French and Indian Goods—their demand here and elsewhere very great—difference between cost and selling price—from 20 to 35 per cent.

To do Indent Business on commission for merchants, the advertisers are in a position to receive Indents for goods worth about five lacs of rupees (5,00,000) as a commencement in the first year, and gradually more.

Apply "VIRTUE" care of this office.

N.B.—Applications with full address will only be attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after THURSDAY, the eleventh of June instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company; of the Sassoon Dock; and of the New Colaba Company.

2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to any of those Sidings after Monday, the eighth of June instant, will be sent to, and delivered at, Boree-bunder Goods Station.

3. Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 2nd of June, 1885.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS,

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per dozen.	Rs. as.
TREACHER'S Invalid	BRANDY, ****	"	54 0
Specially adapted for medical use.			
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	"	33 0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.			
TREACHER'S Old Pale	BRANDY, **	"	30 0
A very choice and matured spirit			
TREACHER'S Pale	BRANDY, *	"	26 0
A sound and good peg Brandy			
TREACHER'S Glenlivet	WHISKY,	"	22 8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.			
TREACHER'S Old Irish	WHISKY,	"	22 8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow			
TREACHER'S Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	"	16 0
A pure wholesome spirit			
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth	GIN,	"	18 0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour			
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	"	18 0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior			
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	"	17 0
High quality and delicate flavour			
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	"	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine	Rs. 10 0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	" 13 4 "
St. EMILION, rich full-bodied	" 15 8 "
St. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	" 19 0 "

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	" 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	" 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	" 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, &c	" 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	" 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	" 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

USEFUL INFORMATION

MAY be obtained by perusing our Advertisements that appeared in this Newspaper about

TABLE WATERS	... May 1, 1885.
TOILET SOAPS	... May 4, 1885.
MESS STORES	... May 5, 1885.
PHENYLE	... May 12, 1885.
LAWN-TENNIS KIT	... May 18, 1885.
FILTERS	... May 21, 1885.
RELIABLE MEDICINES	... May 26, 1885.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C.S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M.D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, R. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchocele, Enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.

For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort. Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
" 1883	"	... 508,144-13-4
" 1884	"	... 549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in work ing order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residents of Bombay and Mofussil that they have REMOVED to No. 8, Apollo-road, Fort.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1885.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.

Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.

For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
TO HOME PASSENGERS BY P. & O. AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
and direct from the Estate
KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.

ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 20, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

This S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNTIL there is a change in the weather, the public must not depend upon the tram-cars running between 1 and 4 p. m. and after 8 p. m. Every exertion will, however, be made to keep up the usual running.

By order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.

No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN LINKS, of No. 3, Cowasjee Patel-street, begs to inform the public of Bombay that he will SELL OFF his GOODS at extraordinary low prices for one week till the fifteenth only.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
FOR THE LAST WEEK, THE LAST WEEK.
New consignment. A General Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES, SHIRTS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
at JOHN LINKS,
No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1885, about 460 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk. At the same time a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory, Tea, Dammer, Sticklac, and Conch Shells, will also be sold.

2. For further information refer to handbills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 25th May, 1885.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 15,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), white and black, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 a yard respectively. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10,12,14,16, and 25. Tweed Overcoat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Re.1-8 a pair, Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Le-lin Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, commonly known as "Colaba Castle," situate at Middle Colaba, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Colah, on the south by the Roman Catholic Chapel on the east by a piece of vacant Government ground and the main road to upper Colaba called the Wodehouse-road and fronting thereto, and on the west by the Sea-shore, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 15,912, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Joseph Rescher, Esq. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said premises either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 15, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1885.

NANU & HORMASJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in July and August next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat officers noted below up to noon of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona ..... Hay—Under schedule No. 1, tenders to be received on 13th July, 1885.

Bombay ..... } Jagalaes ..... } Ahmednagar ..... } Mhow ..... } Ahigarh ..... } Nasirabad ..... } Neemuch ..... } Hay—ditto—ditto—3rd August, 1885. Karachi ..... } Deesa ..... } Theem (for Abu) and Abu-road } Station ..... } Belgaum ..... } Ahmedabad .....

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received unless the money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND PARCELS FOR AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FROM and after the 1st July, 1885, parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight, which may be posted at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded under special arrangements with the British Post Office, as mails, and delivered free of charge (except Customs dues, if any) at the addressee's residence, through the medium of the British Post Office.

Note.—Parcels containing tobacco, sent from India to the United Kingdom, will be charged on delivery with a fine of 6d. per lb. in addition to duty.

2. Parcels exceeding this weight will be forwarded under the same condition as Heavy parcels, exceeding 7lb, but not exceeding 56 lb., posted in India, at present through the P. and O. Company.

3. Hitherto the dimensions of all foreign parcels have been 1 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot. In future the dimensions of parcels sent to the United Kingdom only, whether sent through the British Post Office or through the P. & O. Company, will be the same as in England, viz., not exceeding 6 feet in girth and length combined, or 3½ feet in length. The minimum size of a parcel will continue to be 9 by 2 by 2 inches.

Note.—The previous dimension of 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot, gives a total of girth and length combined, of 6 feet.

4. For the present, both classes of parcels will still be forwarded by sea to London.

5. The rates on all classes of foreign parcels remain unchanged, viz., 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. in India, and 1 shilling per lb. in England. Parcels posted in India must be prepaid in cash. Light parcels posted in England must be prepaid, but heavy parcels from that country can be sent unpaid.

6. Similarly, from the 1st July 1885, parcels not exceeding 7 lb. in weight will be received at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission to India if presented with a declaration in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

7. Parcels exceeding 7 lb. must, as before, be sent to the Indian Parcel Post Office, 122 Leadenhall-street or 25 Cockspur-street, London, with a letter of advice giving name and address of the parcels and value and contents.

8. All parcels posted in India for the United Kingdom, whether light or heavy, must, in future, be presented at the window accompanied by a Custom House declaration, filled in upon one of the prescribed forms which will be supplied gratis at every Post Office. The special attention of the public is invited to this provision.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of piece-goods advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Murlivan Jadowjee and another, insolvents, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS for the CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

G. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are ever victorious in all first class contest. Three hundred first class prizes, including gold and silver medals, cups and other trophies of merit. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Horn-by-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CANARY and PARROT CAGES in handsome designs, Rs. 5 to 15 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a cool and airy ROOM in the Fort, with or without board.—Apply S., care of this paper.

WANTED, DANCING LESSONS by a gentleman.—Apply stating terms, &c., to F. H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED to dispose of a good paying business. Owner through ill-health not being able to carry it on. Address O. H., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A N VIEW, Mr. Wyatt's very valuable household furniture, harmonium, landau, mail-phaeton, lady's saddle, &c., at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, to be sold to-morrow, Wednesday, the 10th inst.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

Important to Solicitors, Offices, Mill Agents, and others who want hundreds of copies daily, to have the "Cyclostylograph," which can be had at moderate prices at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a NURSE to take charge of two children under two years of age, where no Ayah is kept. Must be accustomed to children. European preferred. Apply stating terms, age, and references to C., care of Postmaster, Poona.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zorrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates. No. 7, Hornby-row

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER PALMER & Co.

B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Monrebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 8; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Adonis Cords.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

NEW GOODS TO HAND—Photo Frames, Papa Mama Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Steam Toys, Plush Companions, &c. Prices wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Raccoat and Trousers, Rs. 11-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND ISLAY MALT WHISKY" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment Rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-stre t, Bombay.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, a up-co nary constituent are strongly advised to order the above preparation. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co., 4, Bombay and Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the very shortest possible time, on moderate terms. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical smith and farrier of many years of shoeing experience.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, (SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights ... 2,000 Candles, each ... 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... 1,200
SWANS AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLES, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Ban negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pints.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deid sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	71 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	10 0	5 8
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	14 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Cabon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	20 0	11 0
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	24 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Original)	41 0	23 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	5 8	3 8
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Hompard Bitter Beer	4 8	3 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout		5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Hoord's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	23 0	..
Hennessy's **	32 0	..
Do. ***	36 0	..
Barton's * (Pegu Brand)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Leroville's very old ***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old ***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUORS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kumpel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ..... "	3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	5 0	..
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "		1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, etc., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is essential by those who take this DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Requiem of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (a Lark in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS, clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Flies Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application to

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and ESPLANADE also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883 ..... £300,690
" 1882 ..... £344,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT Assurances, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hammam-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0

Age.	45	50
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	33 14 8	41 9 4

Lower Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the form of Promissory Notes.
11. Direct Direction in Bombay.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY, Or any of the Agencies in India.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed "	2,500,000
Paid-up "	625,000
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1884.	1,597,295
Life and Annuity Funds	3, 91,661
Revenue Fire Branch	1,201,066
Life and Annuity Branches	517,394

EWART, LATHAM & CO.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME for 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE in 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. — Sampson Lucas, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTICES

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S fitte	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Normanton (s), from Moulmein; and Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Athabasca (s), Antwerp; County of Caithness, Calcutta; and Mark Lane (s), Trieste and Venice.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

Patrol	British
Overture	La Neige ... Auber.
Valse	Novelien ... Gung'l.
Grand Selection	La Traviata ... Verdi.
Valse	Tender and True ... Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Asoonah Bhoojanga, carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch and a silver chain, valued at Rs. 18, from Ramdin Matadin, living at Agreepada. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Caitan Antone and thirteen other Portugese were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with having gambled on Sunday. Inspector Dillon had arrested the accused in a lane at Dhobie Talao while they were engaged in a game of cards, playing for small stakes. The magistrate fined them Rs. 3 each.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a male child twelve days old, the son of a beggar woman who is both deaf and dumb. The child died somewhat suddenly in the mother's arms in the verandah of a house at Duncan-road. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the child was caused by inanition, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Yessoo Gopal, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Rama Jonoo, a mill labourer at Gorupdeo-road on Sunday evening. It appears that the accused to satisfy a private grudge, suddenly fell on the complainant in the public streets, and beat him severely, knocking out a false tooth and making his nose bleed. The prisoner pleaded that he had committed the assault under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.—Inspector Jones charged Visram Nowram, a victoria driver, before Mr. Ryan yesterday with having driven his victoria in a rash and dangerous manner. Mr. Jones stated that while the accused was driving down a street near Dhobie Talao a native lad got on behind the victoria. Accused happened to notice it, and commenced whipping the boy. Finding it unpleasant, the latter attempted to jump off. Somehow or other his foot shipped in between the spokes. At this moment the driver whipped on his horse. The unfortunate boy clung to the seat, but his leg, as the wheel turned, got fractured just below the knee. He then fell to the ground in an unconscious state. Some people seeing this shouted out to the accused to stop, but he urged his horse on, and drove away at a furious rate. He was, however, subsequently arrested. The case was remanded for a week.

A PATHAN IN LOVE.—Constable Holdway, yesterday charged a Pathan named Syed Oomer, before Mr. Ryan, with having attempted to commit suicide by taking opium. It appeared that the accused lived with his uncle, who allowed him to live in idleness. The consequence was that having nothing better to do he fell in love with his benefactor's daughter. He made advances to her, but she, knowing his worthlessness, repulsed him. Upon this he informed his uncle of his attachment to her for his cousin, but the uncle got incensed at his presumption, and as he intended his daughter for some worthier person, ordered him to leave the house and never enter it again. The accused went to an opium-seller's shop and purchased a tola of opium, which he swallowed on the spot, and then returned to his uncle and told him what he had done. Information was given to the police, and the accused was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he became unconscious. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was brought round. His worship sentenced him to a week's simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, a West Indian, and thirteen others, seamen of the British ship W. H. Corsair, appeared yesterday before Mr. Ryan to complain of the cruel treatment to which they had been subjected on, their voyage from New York.

At Mr. Ryan's request one of them, Chambers stood out from the rest and acted as spokesman. He commenced by saying that he and his companions wished to quit the ship peacefully, as they did not intend to join her again. Their grievance was ill-treatment. Many of them could show by their persons that they had been beaten. He himself had not been beaten, but had been cursed in such a manner as no man had ever been cursed.

One of them, who it was alleged had been ill-treated, said that when he was cleaning the port chain, the boatswain came up and ordered him to clean the rust off another part of it, and because he said he would do so the boatswain abused him and threatened to kill him and throw him overboard. Thereupon the boatswain hit and kicked him with his fist on the face, cutting the bridge of his nose.

Mr. Ryan.—Did any one see this?

The complainant.—Yes, all hands.

The magistrate.—Very well, I'll give you a summons against the boatswain, and that will enable me to go into your grievances.

Two others (one an old man) complained of having been kicked and beaten by the chief and second officers.

The magistrate.—Very well, you can have summonses against the officers.

The captain, Mr. J. B. Brown, here said the complainants all owed him over a month's wages, when he was in New York he had advanced them all a month's wages, and now, not feeling inclined to payup, they did not wish to get back in the ship. For his part, he had never heard a complaint—none was made to him on the voyage. He had been at sea many years, but never had a case like this.

The magistrate intimated his intention of hearing the case the next day (to-day), and fixed it accordingly. He advised the men to go on board. But they said all said they would not. One man especially dwelt on his grievances and the way in which his comrades had been knocked down on deck and trampled upon with heavy boots. He would never go on board, and desired his worship to send him to jail. He would prefer to go there and "work till the day of judgment," rather than go on board. It was a shame to see the ill-treatment his comrades received; he had never seen anything like that in any ship—much less a British ship.

The men were eventually prevailed upon to go on board, summonses being granted to them free of cost. The cases will be gone into to-day before Mr. Ryan.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Brereton, B C S	Capt T C Pears, B S C
Mr J G M Rennie, B C S	Dep Surg-Gen J Ferguson, B
Mr R J Crosthwaite, B C S	Hon Capt P Carr, B
Mr J Livesay, B C S	Sub-Con Owens, B
Mr W Grindlay, B C S	Sub-Con S Craig, B
Mr R H Anderson, B C S	Con G Maguire, B
Mr C W Whish, B C S	Sub-Con J Shaw, B
Mr S H Hennessy, Dep-Com	Mr C Hough, M C S
Mr R Hunt, B Pilot Service	Lt-Col H F H Sewell, M S C
Mr F Hills, P W D, B	Capt B T M Gomperts, M S C
Mr C H C Bickerton, P W D, B	Surg-Gen W R Cornish, C I E, M
Mr E H Johns, P W D, B	Surg H P Esmonde-White, M
Mr F J Marsden, Judge B M D	Col R A C Hunt, Bo Inf
Mr John Curley, P W I, B	Major J M Madden, Bo Inf
Col G S Hills, R Eng	
Major T Howard, R Eng	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G Humfress, P W D, 2 mo	Capt C E W Macdonald, H S C, 1 year and 182 days
Mr C A R Crommelin, P W D, B, 3 mo	Mr W S Haig, P W D, M, 12 mo
Major C H Stoddart, B S C, 7 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr M W Fox-Strangways, B C S	Mr F A Nicholson, M C S
Miss Isa Hoy, Education Dep	Mr S T McCarthy M C S
	Surg-Maj R H Batty, Bo

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 7.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·552
Temperature of the Air	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·3
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·4
General Direction of Wind	S, SSW, S, NW, WNW, NW, WNW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	0·73
" " year	0·10

From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 22nd May. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Dow	Lieut Gideon
Miss Willoughby	Lieut Bingley
Mrs Bonus	Lieut Daly
Mrs J F Caldecott and child	Lieut Deare
Mrs Bruce Prescott	Major L Dicken
Mrs L F Heath	Mrs Daly

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Smeaton	Mr Mowat
Mr M Praschkawer	Miss Longridge
Mr S D Gilkinson	Mr I R Rainey
Archdeacon Browne	Mr H J Rainey
Mr and Mrs Hammick	

FROM VENICE.—Mr McGeorge

FROM SUEZ.

Lieut E W Jamieson	Lieut W Whittle
Lieut J L Kaye	

FROM ADEN.

Col H B Pottinger	Mr Reuben
Inspector Cotton	Mr Waller

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 16TH TO 22ND MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, on Saturday visited the Military Hospital at Netley, where a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from Egypt are under treatment.

The Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Drawing Room, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor on Tuesday, when the Bishop of London and Sir J. Lambert were sworn as Privy Councillors. Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone had audiences of the Queen.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Mr. Trevelyan, were present. Another Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers, except Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, on the motion of Earl Granville, an address was voted in reply to the Queen's Message notifying the intended marriage of Princess Beatrice. Lord Wemyss moved a resolution calling for increased support of the auxiliary forces, but, after a debate, it was negatived by 23 to 20. The Seats Bill was read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for June 8. On Monday Lord Wemyss moved, and Lord Napier of Magdala seconded, a resolution deprecating the abandonment of the Soudan, which led to some considerable discussion, but in the end the motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday night, in Committee on the English Registration Bill, the disqualification of undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge was omitted on the motion of Lord Salisbury, and the clause which abolished the disqualification of persons receiving parochial medical relief was struck out on a division by 72 to 47. The House met early on Wednesday morning and passed the Registration Bills.

In the house of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone stated the intentions of the Government with respect to public business. It was proposed to proceed with the Crofters Bill and the Secretary of State for Scotland Bill, and also with the Welsh Intermediate Education Bill. The Crimes Bill for Ireland would be introduced in a modified form. Sir J. Lubbock moved for, and obtained, after a short discussion, a Committee to inquire into the question of forests and woodlands. On Monday, Lord E. Fitzmaurice stated that the commercial negotiations with Spain had fallen through. In Committee of Supply, Lord R. Churchill commented on the conduct of the Government in its correspondence with Russia, as set forth in the Blue-Book just published, to which Mr. Gladstone replied warmly, intimating incidentally that his continued connexion with political affairs was a matter of weeks rather than months, and certainly of months rather than of years. The discussion was prolonged until after midnight, chiefly by the Irish members. The Lord Advocate stated the nature of the Crofters Bill. On Tuesday Sir A. Hayter, in reply to a question, said no telegram had been received from Lord Wolseley protesting against the instructions given him to withdraw the troops from the Soudan. The House was counted out at an early hour. On Wednesday the Lords' amendments to the Registration Bills were agreed to. Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would introduce a Land Purchase Bill for Ireland, and hoped to pass the Irish Labourers Bill. Last night many questions were asked in relation to the negotiations with Russia, but the Government declined to make definite statements. The motion for the second reading of the East India Loan Bill led to a discussion on the policy of the Government in regard to military defence of the frontier, which occupied a considerable portion of the sitting.

The Earl of Rosse has been elected Chancellor of the Senate of Dublin University in succession to the late Earl Cairns.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday the jury returned a verdict of guilty of treason felony against Burton and Cunningham for causing dynamite explosions in London. Both prisoners asserted their innocence. Mr. Justice Hawkins sentenced them to penal servitude for life.

James Lee, convicted of the murder of Inspector Simmonds, at Romford, was executed on Monday in Chelmsford Gaol. He protested his innocence to the last.

Mr. Naish, Q. C., has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Walker, Q. C., becomes Attorney-General, and The MacDermott, Q. C., will be Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Political speeches were made on Wednesday by the Marquis of Salisbury at the annual dinner of the Middlesex Conservative Association, and by Lord R. Churchill, M. P., at the St. Stephen's Club.

A meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Wednesday to promote a national memorial of the late Mr. Fawcett, M.P.

The cricket match between Surrey and Leicestershire resulted on Tuesday in the success of the former county by an innings and 33 runs. Kent defeated Marylebone by six wickets.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Huntingdon; Lieut.-Col. A. Buchan Hepburn, Ben. S. C.; Brig.-Surg. W. E. Allen, Ben Med.; Major T. W. Clanet, Madras Rc; Col. the Hon. C. S. Vereker; Mr. Fred. Fargus (Hugh Conway); the Hon. Sarah Hamilton; Lady Harding.

It is understood in St. Petersburg that some difficulty has arisen which delays a final arrangement between the British and Russian Governments, but it is not believed there that it will eventually disturb the pacific relations of the two countries.

The Emperor of Russia has sent General Komaroff a diamond-hilted sword, in recognition of his conduct on the Afghan frontier.

The Austrian and the German Press view this public commendation of General Komaroff by the Czar as showing that the proposed arbitration is a mere mockery, and they further hold that the peace now made is but a temporary truce, which cannot endure very long.

The Indian Budget will be required, or by what means the money was to be raised. The advance of Russia, which had been more rapid than he had anticipated, threatened our financial position in India much more than our military position, and while expending extra sums on railways, many of which were merely fancy lines, the necessity of increasing the pay of our native soldiers ought not to be forgotten. He was afraid that in the matter of this Quetta Railway the interests of India had been sacrificed to those of Lancashire. The people of Lancashire were doubtless free-traders so long as it was to their advantage to be so, and he hoped the Under-Secretary would be able to tell the House that it was intended to raise the proposed increase of revenue from customs dues, or by some other method which would not affect the already heavily taxed people of India.

Mr. Gibson complimented the Under-Secretary for India upon having been able to state that the Government intended to strengthen the Indian frontier. For his own part he would not grudge a sixpence for that purpose, and his impression was that the proper construction of frontier railways and roads would cost a good deal more than the 500,000*l.*, which was stated to be the amount intended to be spent upon them. He should be glad to know whether the money to be borrowed under the Bill would be spent entirely upon public works, because he considered that the enormous enhancement of the burdens of India was a political and social danger which ought to be obviated. Where was it to end and how long was India to go on preparing for war? The finances of India could not be at the present time in a satisfactory position, and the expenditure could not go on increasing without bringing matters to a crisis. Still, it was high time that the frontier of India should be protected, and he was ready to support the Government in any proposals having that object.

Mr. Slagg said that her Majesty's Government seemed to have fallen into the hands of the clique of military advisers who in 1879 induced the late Government to construct the line to Quetta. The making of a railway to that place would enable the Government to carry on military operations on a large scale in Afghanistan, and so to repeat the mistakes and horrors for which the Conservative Administration were turned out of office. We should act wisely to hold our own territory, and to avoid communications with any other Power or any other territory. He stood appalled at the idea of putting further taxation on the shoulders of the much-taxed people of India.

Mr. Buchanan complained that the Government had not given a precise estimate of the railway works which they are undertaking on the frontier, especially that no indication had been given of the cost of the new railway through the Bolan Pass. He also objected to the principle on which frontier, and therefore military, lines were constructed with borrowed money.

Mr. Harris expressed his gratification at the announcement that the new railways would be made at 50 per cent. less cost than the existing lines, for the high freights on Indian lines had much hampered the trade of that empire, especially among the wheat-growing districts.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said he merely wished to point out to hon. gentlemen opposite that the whole of the expenditure necessary for military purposes was due to the Government's policy of abandonment. The vote which the House of Commons gave some four years ago on the subject of the abandonment of Candahar and the destruction of the Quetta Railway was directly responsible for the expenditure which India and this country were undertaking. If we had now been in occupation of Candahar, and if the railway to that great commercial and military position had been completed, the Russian forces would not have dared to approach Afghanistan or to enter Merv. He hoped that the railway would be completed, not merely to Quetta, but carried to Candahar, for until communication was completed with that position he could not feel secure against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Sir G. Balfour (who was interrupted by an unsuccessful attempt to count out the House) continued the discussion, expressing approval of the policy of adequate frontier defence, and urging that the native army should be improved.

Mr. Jackson, in supporting the Bill, commented on the advantage of railway extension in India. He held that this country was so committed to India that it was absolutely necessary that we should be prepared to do anything that was necessary for her safe retention and preservation. Statistics, he said, showed the advantage which had accrued to India by the introduction of railways, and he believed that their extension would increase that advantage. The proposal of the Bill, he thought, would extend and develop the resources of India, and act as a protection to our Indian Empire against famine. He should therefore support the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. A. O'Connor said that he was inclined to look at Indian questions from a Home Rule point of view, and if he was an Indian he should protest against the Bill to the utmost of his power. It was not even contended that the proposed frontier railway would result in profit to the people of India and he thought it was not right that a financial bill should be passed through the House without an opportunity being afforded of ample consideration and full discussion. Statements heretofore made with respect to Indian finance had not been justified by results, for in some instances where a department showed an increase that increase had been largely counterbalanced by the augmented cost of administration. It was now proposed to throw all the charges for this loan upon the people of India, to whom our differences with Russia were of no concern. He believed the Russian advance would be a good thing for civilisation, and that the people of India would be benefited by the proximity of a European Power.

Mr. J. K. Cross, by the indulgence of the House, made a brief reply to some of the remarks which had been addressed to the House. He denied that the present Government ordered the destruction of the Quetta Railway a short time after they came into power. The reason the line was stopped eventually was that it was not considered to be by any means certain that the occupation of Quetta would be continued. Lord Ripon was not in favour of the abandonment of the line when that abandonment took place, and there was not the least truth in the statement that when the works were stopped the railway was destroyed. Colonel Lindsay, who was on the line at the time, had informed him in writing that none of the buildings or bridges were pulled up, none of the rails were pulled up. (Hear, hear.) The opinion had been expressed by some hon. members that it would have been well if he could have made his financial statement now, and he should have been glad to do so had it been possible. The military expenditure this year, however, had been several millions more than usual, and until it was absolutely decided how that expenditure should be met it would be impossible for him to place his statements before the House.

The motion for the second reading was then agreed to.

SIR CHARLES WILSON'S ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on Wednesday, May 20, containing the following despatch from Lord Wolseley, with a report from Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, dated the 23rd day of March, relative to the expedition under his command to Khartoum:—

Received 21st April.

Cairo, April 13.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward a letter from Colonel Sir C. Wilson, R.E., giving the reasons for the delay in the departure of the steamers from Gubat.

I do not propose to add any remarks of my own to this letter. The reasons given by Sir Charles Wilson must speak for themselves.

I have &c., (signed) Wolseley, General.

The Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P.

"Lord Wolseley,—The steamers from Khartoum reached Gubat on the 21st of January, while we were engaged with the enemy at Metammeh, and I received the letters which General Gordon had sent down between 3 and 4 p. m. on that day. I at once determined to proceed to Khartoum, but several considerations led me to delay my start. It may, however, be observed that I may never have received the 23rd, and travelled at the same rate as I did, I should only have reached Khartoum at midday on the 26th, after it had fallen.

"The considerations which guided me were:—

"1st. The military position. The force had been much weakened by its heavy losses on the 17th and 19th; it was to be still further weakened by the return of the convoy and its escort to Gakdul, and it was hampered by the large number of wounded. Sir H. Stewart had been severely wounded, and Colonel Burnaby, who was to have commanded at Metammeh, had been killed; the horses of the 19th Hussars were so "done up" they could not reconcentre at that distance from the camp, and the camels also required rest and food. On the 18th we heard that reinforcements from the enemy were advancing from Omdurman and Berber; on the 19th we fought the reinforcements from Omdurman, and I had every reason to believe that the report of a force advancing from Berber, which came from the same source as the other, was correct. On the 20th I received from another force under Fekhi Mustafa was advancing from Omdurman, and a repetition of the report about the Berber force. On the 21st Khasm El Mûs Bey told me he had seen Fekhi Mustafa's force on the march, and that it would reach Gubat before sunset or early on the 22d. My information thus led me to expect an advance of the enemy from the north and south, and I felt that I could not leave the small British force in its position on the Nile without first ascertaining whether it was liable to an immediate attack. I therefore went down the river on the 22d as far as Shendy to see if any force of the enemy were advancing.

"21. General Gordon, in a most characteristic letter, addressed to the Chief of the Staff or to the officer commanding the British advanced guard, insisted strongly on our taking actual command of the steamers and removing from them all Pashas, Beys, and men of Turk or Egyptian origin. He wrote in strong terms of the uselessness of these men in action, and begged that if the boats were not manned by British sailors they should be sent back to him with none but Soudanese crews and soldiers. It was originally intended that the steamers should be manned by the Naval Brigade, but Lord Charles Beresford was in hospital unable to walk, and all the other officers of the Brigade and several of the best petty officers and men had been killed or wounded. It was, therefore, impossible to carry out the original plan, and though Lord Charles Beresford, in the most gallant way, offered to accompany me, I felt that I could not deprive the force of the only Naval officer with it, especially as the steamers left behind might be called upon at any time to take part in active operations against the enemy. It was, therefore, necessary to select Soudanese officers, crews, and soldiers from the four ships, and to transfer them to the two steamers going to Khartoum. This was the chief reason for the delay on the 23d.

"3d. I knew that Omdurman was in the hands of the Mahdi, and Khasm El Mûs told me that the enemy had several guns mounted on the river bank. I expected, therefore, to have to fight my way up the river with Soudanese crews, in steamers like the penny boats on the Thames, which a single well-directed shell would disable, and to encounter a very heavy fire from Omdurman when running into Khartoum. It was consequently necessary to have the engines overhauled, and, as far as time would allow, to prepare the steamers for the heavy fire they would have to encounter. In all these preparations I received much advice and assistance from Lord Charles Beresford and aid from his artificers.

"N.B.—On ascending the river we found that the gun in the battery near Gandattu had been taken to Shendy the previous day, and that the guns at Wad Habeshi had been taken away by Fekhi Mustafa, whose force we saw on the left bank, about 12 miles above the camp.

"4th. I was aware, from General Gordon's letter of the 11th of November, 1884, and from the letters sent down by the Bordein on the 14th of December, that he expected Khartoum to fall about Christmas Day. I was also aware, from information received before leaving Korti, that provisions were very scarce in the city. I knew that Khartoum must be still holding out and there was nothing to show that the expected crisis which had been delayed so long would occur within the next few days. I rather hoped that the result of the battle of Abu Klea, which was known to Khasm El Mûs the same evening, and must have been known in the Mahdi's camp on the 19th, and possibly in Khartoum the same day, would have delayed the crisis. Unfortunately, it appears to have had the opposite effect.

"The only day which might have been saved was the 22nd, as the reconnoissance showed that the force had nothing to fear from the Berber direction; but I think that if I were again placed in similar circumstances I should act in the same way. From the moment the steamers started on the morning of the 24th no time was lost.

"No one can regret the untimely death of General Gordon more than I do, or could have been more anxious to relieve him, but I do not think that any action of mine could have saved his life, or averted the fall of Khartoum.

"C. W. WILSON, Colonel, D.A.G.

"Korti, March 30."

THE EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN.

THE Scots and Grenadier Guards, with Generals Graham and Fremantle, left Suakim on Sunday, May 17, on their return to England. The New South Wales contingent also left Suakim on the same day on their return to Sydney. The Shropshire Regiment and the Indian troops will remain at Suakim and protect the railway, the general in command being Major-General Greaves. The Lancers, the Hussars, the Berkshire Regiment and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery are all to proceed to Suez for Cairo, and not for home, and the East Surrey Regiment goes to Alexandria. After the Guards had left Suakim instructions were sent that they should call at Alexandria, in case circumstances might make it desirable to detain them in Egypt.

Lord Wolseley, who sailed from Suakim on Tuesday (May 19), issued the following special general order on Saturday to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the army in the Soudan:—

Her Majesty's Government having decided to withdraw most of the troops from the Soudan, I desire, when bidding you farewell, to express to all my deep sense of your admirable conduct. The army in the Soudan has not only fought with courage and firmness, and cheerfully borne no small amount of hardship; it has shown, in addition, qualities higher even than those required for the patient endurance of privation or for defeat of the brave but cruel enemy with whom it has been engaged. Crime has been almost unknown in the ranks, the highest standard of discipline has been maintained, and the behaviour of all the troops, British, Indian, and Colonial, has been in every way creditable to them and to the services to which they belong.

My best thanks are due to all ranks of the Royal Navy and of the marines who have taken part in the recent campaign in the Soudan. Wherever hard work by hard fighting was to be done, the men of those services were to be found, and I am at a loss to say whether they were more remarkable for their hard work or for their hard fighting. From the beginning of the operations in last September to the present date, both officers and men of the navy have been untiring in their exertions, and all they had to do has been done effectively and well.

I would also thank the gallant soldiers of the New South Wales contingent, not only for the services they have rendered, but also for the sympathy which prompted them to come from afar to take part in a war undertaken by the empire to which we all belong. They will carry home with them the thanks of our Sovereign and the best wishes of those with whom they have fought side by side here. They have borne themselves well both in action and in camp; and I trust that, should any serious war be forced upon our empire in the future, we may again find ourselves shoulder to shoulder with Australian troops facing a common enemy.

The deeds of the force in the Soudan have added one more chapter to the glorious records of our national prowess; and all of you who have belonged to it—soldiers and sailors, British, Indians, and Australians—may feel with pride that the high reputation of our armies and navy has gained and suffered at our hands. Among the many and varied memories of the recent campaign the remembrance of your keen soldier-like sprit will be the pleasantest to dwell upon. I shall always feel proud of having commanded you.

The news of the departure of the English spread, we are told, like wildfire among the natives, and large numbers of Arabs have joined Osman Digma. A party of the enemy advanced from Hasheen on Wednesday afternoon, and exchanged shots with the videttes of the camel corps. There were no casualties on the British side. The armoured train, with two Gardner guns and an escort of infantry, was at once despatched by General Graves to protect the railway line. The enemy thereupon retired in the direction of Tamai.

Lord Wolseley telegraphed to the War Office on Sunday the following news from the Intelligence Department at Dongola:—"Vakil from Dongola reports that Sheikh Mudi (Fagih) is cleared of rebels. Khalifa Abdulla Taashi dead of small pox. In the battle near Rahad, Kordofan, when Abu Anga was beaten, many of his soldiers deserted to the enemy. All Baggara Arabs in revolt against Mahdi, who has very few men indeed with him. Everything we hear points to Mahdi being in great straits." Notice has been posted in the bazaar at Dongola that merchants wishing to quit must do so in six weeks. Till then they will be protected. After that a permit of departure will be required. There is much excitement in the bazaar, and many of the population are leaving.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

LORD LAMINGTON directed attention to the Declaration of Paris in 1856, which, he reminded their lordships, has never been ratified by Parliament, and moved a resolution in favour of our withdrawing from the Declaration in those ancient maritime rights which were essential to the power and prosperity of the empire.

Lord Granville urged that the assent of the Sovereign had been practically given to the Declaration, which did not require ratification by Parliament. There was no doubt, he said, that been parties to the Declaration were still bound by it; but we should not have to observe it in relation to the United States or Spain, they not being parties to it, or in the case of those who, having acceded to it, might infringe it.

Lord Colchester apprehended that in the event of war this country would suffer most seriously from adhering to the Declaration.

The motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned until June 5.

RUSSIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND ENGLAND.

Sir S. Northcote having inquired whether the negotiations for the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier had been brought to a conclusion, Mr. Gladstone replied that they had not, but that Lord Kimberley was expecting to hear from the Russian Ambassador the answer from St. Petersburg to a communication relating to one portion of the frontier. Papers had been laid upon the table, and would be circulated this day; but as negotiations were still proceeding, he would not propose the whole case, and would break off about the time of the Penjdeh incident.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DETENTION OF THE GUARDS AT ALEXANDRIA.

In answer to Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Hartington said he could not think it desirable to enter into detail the reasons which had induced the Government to direct the Guards to stop a short time at Alexandria. The House was aware that a statement was lately made by the Government as to the inability of concentrating for service in any part of the world the troops in the Soudan. The preparations then referred to had not been suspended, and he did not think it advisable that he should state when they would be suspended.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Mr. R. Fowler asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State had received a communication from the Council of University College applying for his sanction to their announcement, in the circular which was on the point of being issued by the Civil Service Commissioners to candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, that residence at the College was permitted in the houses of persons approved by the Council, on the same terms as had been sanctioned at other places of education; and whether it was the intention to refuse such sanction.

Mr. Cross said the communication had been received, and was now under consideration.

THE AMEER.

Mr. Gibson asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how far her Majesty's Government received confirmation of the statement that the Ameer had issued a proclamation complimenting his troops on their gallantry at Penjdeh, and laying stress on the value of the British alliance; and whether he would lay a copy of the Ameer's proclamation upon the table.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I can only refer the right hon. gentleman to the answer on this subject which I gave yesterday, when I stated that her Majesty's Government had received no information respecting the contents of this proclamation. The question of its publication must be deferred until the receipt of the text; but I do not anticipate that there will be any objection.

Mr. Gibson.—Would the noble Lord undertake to telegraph for a copy of the proclamation, and that it should be laid on the table on the 4th of June.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said this question ought to be addressed to the India Office. He had no idea that any special instructions were at all necessary. An important proclamation of this kind would be forwarded as a matter of course.

Mr. Gibson said he would renew his question on the 4th of June.

THE AMEER AND THE VICEROY.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the papers entitled Central Asia (No. 4) would contain an account of the meeting between the Ameer and the Viceroy of India, or whether he intended to include it in any other Blue-book to be laid upon the table before the Whitsuntide holidays.

Mr. Cross: The papers giving an account of the meeting between the Ameer and the Viceroy are not yet read for publication, nor will they be presented before the Whitsuntide holidays. I think the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln will agree with me that their publication before the arrangements now pending between England and Russia are concluded would not be for the public interest.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government of India in its military preparations, and how it was proposed that that expenditure should be met.

Mr. Cross: On May 3 the Viceroy telegraphed that the extra military expenditure during the next three or four months, from April to July, was estimated at 306 lakhs of rupees. This is in addition to certain demands for ordnance, the cost of which is estimated at £385,000. The Government of India are considering how far the extra charges can be met by reduction of expenditure before a final determination is arrived at as to the manner of meeting the deficiency.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES IN LONDON.

THE trial of James George Gilbert, otherwise James Gilbert Cunningham, 22, described as a labourer, and Harry Burton, 30, described as a cabinet maker, upon an indictment charging them for that they with other persons whose names are unknown did within the United Kingdom and without compass, devise, and intend to deprive and depose of our Most Gracious Lady the Queen from the style and honour or Royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and to levy war against her in order to compel her to change her measures and councils and in order to intimidate and overawe both Houses of Parliament, and such intentions did utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds, has been concluded at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Hawkins.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up, reviewed in detail the various points in the evidence which were relied on in support of the cases for the prosecution and defence respectively, at the same time comparing the statement made by Burton with the testimony of the witnesses. He referred at length to the circumstances attending the different explosions, to the movements of the prisoners in this country, and to the evidence which the prosecution relied on as showing connection with the occurrences in question. In the course of his address, his lordship remarked that if any man deserved the name of hero it was Sergeant Cole for the brave manner in which he had acted. In conclusion, the learned Judge said he did not think it necessary to say more. The jury had heard the appeal the learned counsel had made to them to send a message of peace to the Irish-American population. All he (Mr. Justice Hawkins) could say was that all right-minded persons would say "Send message of peace if you will, but see it be based on justice."

The jury retired at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and returned in a quarter of an hour. The Court quickly filled.

The foreman, in answer to the usual challenges, stated that the jury had found each prisoner Guilty, and that those were the verdicts of the whole. The prisoners, who had been standing with blanched faces, appeared much disturbed, and both seemed to tremble.

The Clerk of Assize then called upon the prisoners as convicted men if they had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon them.

Cunningham replied, "I have only to say that I am innocent of causing explosions in London or any where else in the Queen's dominions. I defy any man or any one to prove that I am guilty of any such act. It was in the Tower on the Saturday when the explosion occurred, there was nothing about me to cause the explosion. I went there as a respectable visitor, and if the police had charged me at the time, instead of which they offered me whisky and brandy, I should have proved that I did not do it. They were very obliging to me. I never wanted this coat to wear over two other coats. I am obliged to my counsel who have defended me so ably, and to the warders in the prison, where I have been treated, I must say, very decently. I am quite cheerful under my lot, and am ready to go to penal servitude for life, but you cannot touch my soul."

Burton, who spoke in disjointed sentences, and who seemed to be much affected, said the Judge had laid the case before the jury in a way no witness had attempted to do, and no witness would have contradicted the force of the evidence in the way the Judge had. Some day he should stand before a Court where no injustice would be done. No proof had been given of his connexion with these crimes sufficient to convict him. No proof had been given that he was in London when the portmanteau was deposited at Charing-cross Station, and no evidence was given in proof that he even spoke to the people connected with these crimes. Many thousands of people had been brought to testify to him, but no one had proved that he came here to injure Her Majesty's subjects. He came here to live honestly, for his own benefit, and they could not convict him rightly of causing or assisting in causing explosions. No doubt there were circumstances which would occur to any man which might seem strange, but it was a dangerous thing to convict a man on circumstantial evidence. Many an innocent man had been so convicted, and there had even been lives lost upon circumstantial evidence. After his arrest the whole power of the United Kingdom was brought into play against him; but what could the police bring to show that he had any connection with any explosion? Nothing whatever. No one could be brought to show that he had had dynamite or detonators in his possession, though his lordship, who was a loyal servant to the Crown, knew how all classes were ready to search it out when the indignation was aroused by the explosions—indignation in which he himself shared. He was not a guilty man. If he had been so should, of course, have left London after the explosions, and he had ample time to do so before February 3. He saw the cabman who carried the American trunks advertised for by the police; but it was called a "box," and he did not know the name of the street, Great Prescott-street, until it was told him by Abberline or Jarvis, or he might have gone to Scotland-yard himself. He felt that the jury considered; they had circumstantial evidence against him, but the jury would come to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

BUSINESS has been interfered with to some extent by the interruption of telegraphic communication on the Red Sea route for the past four days, but there has probably been little lost by it, as the European markets for all our leading exports have continued dull and inactive, shipping and operations are daily contracting into smaller limits. The season, in fact, is rapidly drawing to a close, as the monsoon, if not actually broken, cannot by the appearance of the weather be very far off, some light showers having already fallen. Considerable quantities of Wheat and Seeds will no doubt go forward for another two or three weeks, but for Cotton not only is the home enquiry insignificant but arrivals are getting into very limited compass, the total for the half week ending to-day being only 20,000 bales. Imports remain very quiet, and will probably continue so until something can be judged of the character of the rains. Money is quiet, Government Paper a shade easier, but shares are firm. Sterling Exchange is the turn higher on the week. Freights keep very quiet at about 26s. 3d. ready, 25s. per ton forward, open charter. For Liverpool measurement is quoted at 23s. 9d., Wheat 21s. 3d. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	3,68,489
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	3,47,336
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	3,11,134
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	300
Loans	Inc.	,,	66,501
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	8,84,525
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	20,677
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	2,41,691

So far as the trade demand goes these movements exhibit a decrease of about 5 lakhs, and the tendency of the market is easier. The Bank's official minimum for loans secured by Government Paper is still maintained at 7 per cent., but outside accommodation is obtainable certainly at 6 per cent. possibly less, and a reduction in the bank rate of at least one per cent. is generally anticipated. The Bank of Bengal reduced their minimum to 6 per cent. on Thursday last.

EXCHANGE.—The movements in sterling this week have been very slight, but the feeling has been firm. Closing quotations last Monday were 1s. 6 29-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 3-32d. for three months' Credits, but on mail-day the market weakened 1-32d., so that on Wednesday we opened for this steamer at 1s. 6¾d. and 1s. 7 1-16d. respectively. Firmer accounts from Calcutta, however, caused a recovery of the 1-32d. during the day ; and on Thursday with Bar Silver in London reported higher a further of advance of 1-32d. was established. Since then no change of any kind has occurred, and closing rates to-day are accordingly :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6 15-16d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 29-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 7 1-32d.
Do.	4	,,	1s. 7 1-16d. ,,
Do.	6	,,	1s 7¼d. ,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 7¼d. ,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7¼d. ,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 7 5-32d. ,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7 9-32d. ,,
Francs	3	,,	2 02 ,,
Do.	6	,,	2 03½ ,,

The business of the week has been by no means large, the amount of private bills offering being light but the tone nevertheless is steady. As regards the future distinctly so, the Banks being all willing drawers at to-day's ready rates for demand and telegraphic, for delivery up to the end of the year, making every allowance for this however, which is no doubt based on anticipations of a loan being raised in England and diminished Council drawings in proportion, we cannot see reason to believe in the value of the Rupee on the average being maintained at its present level for the next six months. It might be possible were our export trade more promising in character, but the outlook in that respect is of the dullest, while it is not at all unlikely that imports may assume much more activity in the course of six weeks or two moths.

GOVERNMENT Paper has not been so active this week owing to the decline which has taken place in Consols at home, still the feeling has been very fairly steady with generally speaking [illegible] Rs. 103¾. Monday had touched Rs. 97 for cash, but on mail-day receded to Rs. 96⅞, at which they remained till Thursday, when they declined to Rs. 96¾, Friday brought a reduction to Rs. 96⅝, which continued the quotation till to-day, when a recovery to Rs. 96 13-16 to ⅞ was established, delivery at the end of this month being quoted at Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half are Rs. 99¾, but more or less nominal. From Calcutta the quotations to-day come Rs. 96⅝ and Rs. 100 respectively.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 101½, Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—There is no excitement apparent in the market and only a moderate business is being done, but the tone is firm and the tendency of values upwards. *Bank* of Bombays are Rs. 2½ higher on the week at Rs. 742½, but other Bank shares are unchanged. *Press* Companies are steady, but the only movements recorded are an advance of Rs. 7½ in Bombay and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are stronger, the general tendency towards improvement being aided by a better demand for local-made Yarn. There has been a rise during the week of Rs. 30 in Coorla, Rs. 25 in Queen, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas and Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in City of Bombay and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Budnaira and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 7½ in Mazagon, Rs. 5 in Connaught, Khutao Muckonjee, and Mahalukshmi, Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. In the *Miscellaneous* list we have to notice a rise of Rs. 200 in Bombay Burmah Trading old and Rs. 25 in new shares. Kemp & Co. have advanced to Rs. 332. Treacher & Co. are firm at Rs. 1,300. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 140 premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand on the part of up-country buyers has been pretty fair this week, the estimate of the clearances from the bazaar being put at 3,000 to 3,500 packages. There has also been a tendency to more enquiry on the part of dealers, who evidently anticipate a better state of things after the monsoon has fairly set in. Prices however are unchanged, except for special makes here and there, nor is there much indication of any important movement until confidence in a favourable monsoon rainfall is established.

TWIST.—The market for imported Yarns is quiet, but steady at previous prices. Stocks are moderate and the off-take about keeps pace with the imports. For local Yarns a rather firmer tone is apparent owing to better accounts from China, and business to the extent of about 3,000 bales has been done during the week.

METALS.—*Copper* is not active, but holders are firmer and ask an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also held for an improvement of As. 4 per cwt. *Iron* is rather dull of sale again, and prices are unchanged.

COAL.—Several unsold cargoes having arrived during the week, prices have fallen to Rs. 13 per ton alongside for both Cardiff and West Hartley, nor are there free buyers at that, consumers being fully stocked.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With a continuance of dull accounts from home, our market has been perfectly stagnant throughout the week, and for all practical purposes the season may be considered at an end. Receipts for the districts are contracting daily, and although the monsoon has not yet absolutely set it is reported as far up the coast as Karwar, so that we may look for it here in the ordinary course of things within the next three or four days. Few people in the trade we fancy will regret the advent of the rains as the season has been a most unsatisfactory one throughout, and there can be very few ante-monsoon shipments now to complete.

From our figures as given below it will be perceived that the deficiency in the receipts to date as compared with last year, is in round figures 4,20,000 bales, and in the exports 3,83,000 bales. To Europe the clearances now total 5,81,426 bales, and to the end of the month will probably show about 6,50,000 bales.

Stocks on the spot are small, as compared with previous seasons, and our local mills will not have much to spare to see them through the rains. Of Comptas supplies are moderate, but of Dholleras and Wadwans there are but light holdings. Westerns are practically no crop.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883
Receipts.			
For the week	52,102	65,385	52,920
Since 1st January	892,788	1,311,440	1,346,880
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	83,497	58,544	19,003
Since 1st January	551,426	961,600	997,709
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,540	1,417	2,440
Since 1st January	38,730	43,938	35,685

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

			Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Omra,	Fully Good	Ready	Rs. 197	= 4 25-32d.
Do.	Good	do.	191	= 4¼d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do.	182	= 4 7-16d.
Julpaun,	Good	do.	186	= 4 17-32d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do.	180	= 4¼d.
Broach,	Good	do.	212	= 5 1-4d.
Dholleras,	Fine	do.	209	= 5 1-16d.
Do.	Fully Good	do.	204	= 4 15-16d.
Do.	Good	do.	199	= 4 13-16d.
Ginned Dharwar	Good	do.	214	= 4 4d.
Westerns,	Good	do.	194	= 4 23-32d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do.	189	= 4 19 32d.

WHEAT.—Dull accounts from home and fairly good supplies have rendered the market very quiet, and prices are As. 4 to As. 8 per candy lower for No. 1 Soft White Pessy, and No. 1 Club Delhi, but Red Wheats are scarce both hard and soft, and command higher rates to cover previous sales. We quote No. 1 Pessy Rs. 24½ to ½ Laskari Rs. 21-8, Hand Red Khatha Rs. 20, and Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues to arrive very freely, but the demand to cover previous contracts still prevails and the quotation is advanced to Rs. 5-13 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is steady at Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4 14 to Rs. 5 for Brown Cawnpore per cwt. *Gingelly* is almost exhausted, and quotations are nominal at Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per candy, as in quality.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—	For the week	cwt.	304,106	347,857	383,293
,,	Since 1st Jan.	,,	5,513,831	3,477,270	5,089,355
Linseed—	For the week	,,	215,333	132,737	127,917
,,	Since 1st Jan.	,,	3,369,034	3,126,093	2,937,810
Rapeseed—	For the week	,,	34,736	23,970	
,,	Since 1st Jan.	,,	964,422	767,157	
Gingelly—	For the week	,,	2,824	2,280	6,406
,,	Since 1st Jan.	,,	987,505	775,183	946,459

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—May 7, at Somerset, the wife of C H Candy, Esq, B A, L L M, of a daughter.
COURTNEY—May 13, at West Cromwell-road, S W, the wife of D C Courtney, Esq, Captain, R E, of a son.
JOHNSON—May 7, at 38, North-end, Croydon, the wife of E Pellier Johnson, Esq, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.
KILNES—May 9, at South Kensington, the wife of C H Kilnes, R A, of a daughter.
NORTON-TAYLOR—April 28, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Norton-Taylor, R A, of a son.
ROBERTSON—May 12, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Captain W J Robertson, R H A, of a daughter.
VALLANCE—May 12, at Hove, the wife of Captain J O Vallance, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CREAGH—ELRINGTON—May 16, Lieut-Colonel Charles Augustine Fitzgerald Creagh, Command 2nd battalion South Staffordshire Regiment (60th), to Louisa Beatrix, youngest daughter of Colonel Gerard William Elrington, 69, Prince's-gate, late of the Scots Guards.
DANVERS—MORRIS—May 7, at Reddington, by the Rev W Morris (brother of the bride), Assam, son of F C Danvers, of the India Office, to Alice Isabel Bowerbank, 3rd daughter of W B Morris, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.
KIMBER—TEIL—May 13, at North Finchley, Thomas Kimber of South Hampstead, to Alice Emma Virginia, daughter of the late Thomas Teil, of Bolton, S W and Calcutta.
PENROSE—GREENE—May 18, at Killiney Church, county Dublin, Cooper Penrose, Captain, R E, third son of the Rev John D Penrose of Woodhill, county Cork, to Sylvia Alice, second daughter of Thomas Greene, Esq, of Avonmore, Killiney.

DEATHS.

BOULTBEE—May 10, at Southsea, Juliana, wife of H J Boultbee, late Captain R A.
BOYLE—May 5, Francis S H Boyle, aged 23.
BRUERE—May 6, William Sadleir Bruere, Esq., formerly Lieut 22nd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and of Middleham, Yorkshire, aged 56.
CROFTON—May 13, at Hampton Court Palace, Frances Amelia, wife of Colonel E W Crofton, C B, R A
DIXON—May 12, William Evan Manley, second son of Major-General W Manley Dixon, C B, late R A.
DONALD—May 15, at 46, Sinclair-road, West Kensington Park, John Donald, late of Budaon, Rosslaund, aged 35.
EASTERBROOK—April 18, on voyage home from Shanghai, Sidney T F Easterbrook of Forest-hill.
GRANT—May 4, at Bexley-heath, Kent, Jessie Kate, the dearly-loved wife of George Gregor Grant, late of Calcutta.
GARSTIN—April 22, at sea, George Harold Anthony, infant son of Captain G I Garstin, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
HARDY—May 7, at Dalsun-the Nile, Lieut R E Hardy, R N, H M S Monarch, aged 22.
MOSLEY—May 14, at Ladywell Park, S E, William Mosley, of H M's Ordnance Department, Bombay.
OZZARD—May 16, at Forton Barracks, Gosport, from remittent fever contracted in the Soudan campaign, Lieut-Colonel Albert Ozzard, R M L I, late Commanding Royal Marine Battalion, in his 50th year.
WALSHE—May 13, at Florence, Anna Sophia, daughter of the late Hugh Crawford Walshe, Surgeon-Major Royal Horse Artillery.
WALTER—May 5, from an accident at Alderney, Captain Edward C L Walter, R I Rifles, eldest son of Colonel Edward Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 31.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RANINA—June 8, at Trinity Chapel-street, Dhobi Talao, Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee Ranina, (Mr. Talkajee of the Gymkhana.) Funeral ceremony to take place this morning.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885.

THE question of the taxation of agricultural improvements is of such vital importance to the welfare of the great mass of the people in this Presidency that we make no apology for reverting to it. We have already stated that the Bombay Government were enjoined not to undertake fresh field operations unless in cases where it was clearly shown that the measurements and valuations were flagrantly defective. Since these instructions were issued Lord Ripon's famous scheme of a modified permanent settlement has been under consideration By this scheme it has been finally decided to abandon the policy of fixing the land revenue in perpetuity in cash. But, on the other hand, the Government of India were much opposed to periodical complete settlements, according to the plan hitherto in force in Bombay and other parts of India. They expressed a strong opinion regarding the great evils of these re-settlements—the uneasiness arising from uncertainty, the harassment of the agricultural classes, the discontent engendered by mistaken assessments, the check to expenditure in improvements, the positive deterioration of agriculture in the last years of the term of settlement and the very heavy cost to the State of settlement operations. Under the circumstances stated, an intermediate system was required which should adjust the Government demand "upon facts rather than upon estimates," and which would do away with the repeated valuations of the settlement officer, but not with the land settlement. A suitable scheme on these lines would, it was thought, give security to the agricultural population by letting them know exactly the conditions and limitations of future assessments, and would at the same time ensure to the public exchequer a reasonable share in the increase of agricultural wealth due to causes independent of the agriculturists themselves. That the views thus expressed by the Government of India are demonstrably sound, we entertain no doubt whatever. Much of this criticism has from time to time been very forcibly expressed both in our own columns and by native publicists. In an able memorial prepared by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1873, an extract from which will be found amongst the papers appended to the Deccan Riots Reports, the following views are expressed on the subject of enhancements :—"With regard to these enhancements, it is next to be observed that in all the talukas to which the enhanced rates have been applied there has been a re-survey and a re-classification. There may be in the abstract sufficient reasons for thus going over work once done before ; but when it is understood that this re-survey and re-classification involve the unsettlement of the established market values of an immense number of private interests in land, the mischief of these measures will be seen in all its enormity. So far as the Executive Government is concerned, only the total results are placed before it, and its sanction is seldom withheld ; but these total results convey no adequate idea of the hardships inflicted in many individual cases where the assessment is raised, not according to the average percentage, but by 300 or 400 per cent. above the average. This disproportionate enhancement has virtually the effect of confiscating the land so unequally assessed." It was further pointed out, in the same communication, that by the guarantee of thirty years the ryot was led to suppose that he was the owner of the numbers entered against his name, subject to the payment of the fixed assessment to Government, and subject also to any increase that may be deemed just, on general grounds, at the periodical re-settlements. The Committee of the Sabha pointed out that it does not follow from this that after allowing a man to have for thirty years a certain number of holdings, subject to certain advantages or disadvantages as compared with his neighbours' holdings similarly situated, he can be asked to vacate the land under penalty of paying three or four times as much as his neighbours are called upon to pay. Such interference with the tenure of land on the ground of an abstract equality, which has, and can have, no place in fact, constituted, the Sabha thought, a great grievance on the part of those whose property had been thus virtually confiscated.

As regards the supposed necessity of correcting the errors and inequalities of the original survey, the same memorial contained some very sensible remarks which we here re-produce, as the subject has been noticed in the letter addressed to us by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and has formed the subject of a good deal of discussion in our columns. The Poona Committee pointed out that as regards the allegation of fraud and corruption, there was no direct evidence forthcoming ; and even supposing corruption possible, it proved too much for the new measurements were also made by subordinate native officials. They considered that these pretensions to greater accuracy and purity were simply untenable, and would not stand examination for a moment. They added, "Allowing them, however, their full force, one fails to see how the incapacity or corruption of the agents of Government should be a ground for interfering with perpetual leases given by it to third parties who, on the faith that their properties under all circumstances would keep their place in relative value with their neighbours' properties, have dealt with them, sold them, mortgaged them, and created all manner of interests in them. Properties so settled ought to be as assuredly secured from all unequal taxation or interference as private property. If Government had sold building sites which its officers, from incapacity or corruption, had undermeasured at the time of the first appropriation, would any court of law allow it for a moment, after the thirty years' term has passed and houses have been built on the land, to get back its land on the plea that it was not measured at first by the default of its own agents ? It is strange these considerations find no weight with professed publicists, where the irregular action of the settlement officers deals at one blow ruin to many hundred homesteads." After noticing the very serious effects which might be anticipated from these excessive enhancements, it was further pointed out that the unsettlement of landed proper y, and its virtual confiscation by reason of exceptionally heavy enhancements in individual holdings, was not of a sort that would be understood by those who cannot see beneath the surface of things ; but the mischief of the unsettlement will be none the less certain on that account. "Those who have invested their capital in these holdings so assessed out of all proportion to the average enhancement of the taluka will be ruined, and others will be deterred from making advances to the ryots for improvements in the land. These periodical valuations and reclassifications undo all the moral effects of fixing the Government demand on land. In the words of Sir John Shore the practice of making frequent valuations of the land, and, where one estate has improved and another has declined, of appropriating the increased produce of the former to supply the deficiency of the latter, is not taxation, but is a declaration that the property of the landholders is at the absolute disposal of Government or, in other words, is confiscation."

In answer to the assertion that the cases of such exceptional assessments were few, and that in these few cases the settlement officers were engaged in simply restoring a disturbed equilibrium, it was replied (1) that the cases were not few, but very numerous ; (2) that the plea of restoring equilibrium was a plea which in private transactions between individuals no one would be allowed to urge for a moment, and was scandalous coming from the mouth of those whose default had created the mistake. "Property," they said, "is inequality, and after thirty years' guaranteed continuance, it is too late to seek to restore an ideal equilibrium at the sacrifice of all vested interests." That the reasons assigned have much force no impartial person will, we think, be disposed to deny ; and it is quite clear that abundant justification has been shown for the proposal to introduce a new scheme. The basis of the scheme designed to give effect to the general principles announced by Lord Ripon's Government was (1) that a reasonably fair and equitable assessment of an estate having once been arrived at, that assessment which is now called the "initial assessment" shall not be altered at revision with the view of establishing, under changed circumstances, an equality of assessment with other estates ; (2) that no improvements of any kind made by the landholders, owners, or tenants themselves shall be taken into account on revising assessments. Finally, the initial assessments having once been determined, it was proposed that the assessment should on revision be enhanced on three grounds only, (1) increase of cultivation, (2) rise of prices, (3) increase of produce due to improvements made by the State.

WE have refrained from commenting upon Mr. Charles Williams' "How We Lost Gordon" article until Sir Charles Wilson, whose conduct Mr. Williams so fiercely arraigns, had had an opportunity of defending himself. The defence is now accessible, in the form of a report to Lord Wolseley, which has been published as a Parliamentary paper with a covering letter from his lordship in which it is significantly observed :—"I do not propose to add any remarks of my own to this letter. The reasons given by Sir Charles Wilson must speak for themselves." But we are not sure whether Sir Charles Wilson's letter can strictly be deemed a defence against the charges contained in Mr. Williams' paper in the *Fortnightly*, as it was written at least five weeks before that article appeared. Its existence may be accounted for on the supposition that Sir Charles had heard that his conduct was about to be arraigned, and that he was anxious to anticipate any charges that might be made against him. It looks, therefore, very much like a defence of the *qui s'excuse s'accuse* order, and the reasons it supplies for the delay in the departure of the steamers for Khartoum when left, as Lord Wolseley leaves them, to speak for themselves, do not speak very loudly. The charge that is made against Sir Charles Wilson by Mr. Williams is distinct enough. It was on Wednesday, the 21st of January, that the desert column, after what is conveniently named the "reconnaissance in force" towards Metammeh, reached Gubat, where also the small steamers sent by Gordon from Khartoum had just arrived. It was on Saturday, the 24th, that Sir Charles Wilson started for Khartoum, sighting that place on Wednesday, the 28th, two days after Gordon's death. According to Mr. Williams there was no reason for the delay—the three days' delay which explains "How We Lost Gordon." The steamers had been examined and repaired under the orders of Lord Charles Beresford, and were ready to start for Khartoum on the afternoon of the 21st, as, in fact, Khasm-el-Nus, the commander of the flotilla, urged that they should. And when they did start, valuable time was lost by stopping for the night just above the camp, in order to take in wood, although they were crammed with wood enough for many days' steaming. So far Mr. Williams. And now for Sir Charles Wilson's explanation of his delay. Several considerations, he says, led him to defer his start. He had to make reconnaissances with weakened and "done up" forces in order to test the truth of reports of hostile advances from the north and south. They Gordon had asked that the Turks and Egyptian on board should be replaced by Soudanese, and this was the chief reason for the delay on the 23rd. The third explanation is that Omdurman was in the hands of the Mahdi, that the enemy had several guns mounted on the river bank, and that the engines had to be overhauled and the steamers prepared for the heavy fire they would have to encounter. And lastly, while he was aware that Gordon expected that Khartoum would fall about Christmas Day he knew that it was still holding out, and there was nothing to show that the expected crisis which had been delayed so long would occur within the next few days. Looking back upon the whole course of events, Sir Charles Wilson thinks that if he were again placed in similar circumstances he should act in the same way. If that is so, we hope that Sir Charles Wilson will never again be placed in similar circumstances. Fabius Cunctator must never again be in charge of operations in which every hour may be of life and death importance. For it is evident that the damaging accuser of Sir Charles Wilson is not the enterprising correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, but Sir Charles Wilson himself. These reconnaissances—one of which he admits was a waste of time—were no concern of his, for he had already handed over the command to Colonel Boscawen, to whom he should have left all that was necessary for the safety of the land forces. The case was desperate, and it was his business to take desperate measures, especially as his instructions were that he should go on without delay. It is never to the credit of the workman to complain of his tools, and nothing that others have said about him will damage him so much as his fear of the consequences of fighting his way "in steamers like the penny boats on the Thames." The enemy had several guns mounted on the bank, he says. But it was not an unarmed flotilla which Gordon had sent him : it had been repaired and made ready for service three days before he thought fit to start ; and his fear of the enemy's guns reads awkwardly like the German Elector's *'Que faire ? Ils ont des canons !"* There could have been no greater misfortune than for the critical operation in the expedition to have been entrusted to such a master in Fabian strategy as he. It was like choosing a Dann for a command that a Murat should have had. But then it was fate and seniority, and not a specific choice, that put the operation in his hands. Had not Stewart been wounded Mr. Williams might have had to tell the brighter story of "How We Saved Gordon."

PERFECT understandings have been so often aimed at with Russia in the last few weeks—at least in the oversanguine imagination of Her Majesty's Ministers—that people will not be greatly influenced by "current reports" in London that a "final agreement' has been virtually arrived at. For the moment it will be quite as profitable to turn even to the ancient history contained in the new Afghan Blue Book. It does not tell much about the Penjdeh affair, but it gives a history of past understandings with Russia which will astonish those who cling to the theory that the advance of Russia across Central Asia has been a succession of broken vows. Even the occupation of Merv, as we have more than once pointed out, was not in violation of any pledge. Assurances had, it is true, been given that the place would not be annexed, but as Lord Granville freely admits, "there were qualifications of those assurances, and the Russian Government did not give up their liberty of action in regard to Merv for all time and under all circumstances." Promises were at various times given on the subject, but when these were officially interpreted in the House of Commons as solemnly and for ever undertaking not to go to Merv, the Russian Government at once informed Lord Dufferin that this was going too far, and that they had never intended by a solemn pledge given for all time to preclude themselves from ever going to Merv. "Ancient history" this may be—so ancient that it is forgotten in half the arguments that have been put together on the subject of our relation with Russia in Central Asia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

THE impossibility of getting the House of Commons to take any real interest in Indian affairs was curiously illustrated last night, when the languid debate on the East India Loan Bill was nearly brought to a close by a count-out. Mr. Stanhope had put down an amendment on the paper, censuring the Government for having suspended for three years the construction of the Quetta railway ; but, disheartened by the evident apathy of the House, he did not persevere with it. Indeed, it must be admitted that the Government are now showing their repentance for the abandonment of the line in a very practical way. They have given their sanction not only to the prosecution of the original Sibi-Pishin scheme, but also to the making of an alternative broad-gauge line up the Bolan Pass which will, it is hoped, be ready by the end of this year. It is fair to say that Lord Ripon seems to have been all along in favour of going on with the line, and that he took the earliest opportunity of inducing the Home Government to sanction the resumption of the works, as a portion of a very comprehensive and satisfactory plan of defence for the line of the Indus. It may be useful to quote here Lord Kimberley's amended definition, given yesterday evening, of what is meant by the line of the Indus. "Our line of frontier," he said, "ought to be such as will give us a good defensive position, and also a good position for moving in any direction which the interests of India may require." The line, therefore, includes Quetta and Pishin. "Beyond that," Lord Kimberley added, "I will not go." But he claims for England the right to exclude Russian influence from Afghanistan, and intimates that the means of asserting that right "are questions for military experts." All this is good sense and sound policy. But where Lord Kimberley and his colleagues seem to me to be at fault is in imagining that Russia will be content to acquiesce in the comfortable theory that England can shut her out of Afghanistan by remaining at Quetta and drawing a boundary line 500 miles away, which is to define the southern limit of the Russian sphere of influence in Central Asia. If you look back to the text of the Clarendon-Gortschakoff agreement of 1872, you will find that Russia was even at that time most careful to couple her recognition of Afghanistan as lying entirely within the English sphere with the very important condition that English authority should be used to keep the Afghans in order. Prince Gortschakoff waived the Russian views as to the invalidity of the Afghan Amir's claim to the sovereignty over Badakshan and Wakhan—a view, it is interesting to remember, which was avowedly based by General Kauffman on information supplied by Abdul Rahman, then a Russian pensioner at Samarkand. But, Prince Gortschakoff went on to say, "The Emperor is the more inclined to this act of courtesy as the English Government engages to use all its influence with Shere Ali in order to induce him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest. This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the material and moral ascendency of England, but on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her." The undertaking referred to in this despatch was thus expressed in a letter from Lord Granville to Lord A. Loftus, then the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on October 17, 1873 :—"Her Majesty's Government in India have declared their determination to remonstrate strongly with the Amir should he evince any disposition to overstep the limits of his kingdom." When, however, Prince Gortschakoff extended this engagement by speaking of England's "material" as well as her "moral" ascendency in Afghanistan, Mr. Gladstone, always nervously anxious not to enlarge the scope of England's imperial responsibilities, disclaimed from his place in Parliament any intention to use force in order to restrain the Amir from doing what he liked on his northern frontier. Speaking on April 23, 1873, he repudiated the obligation of England to do anything more than exercise the influence of England "by means of friendly advice." The Russian *Official Gazette*, commenting on this speech, said at the time, "If England has preserved her freedom of action, Russia has also preserved hers, and consequently the two Governments have not in reality pledged themselves to any inconvenient obligations." It is of extreme importance to bear these official statements in mind at the present moment, in order to understand how it is that a hitch has occurred in negotiations that went on favourably enough while the only question to be treated of was the delimitation of the frontier. Lord Kimberley denied last night that Russia has demanded to be diplomatically represented at Kabul on a footing of perfect equality with England. But no reasonably well-informed person could have imagined that Russia would put forward such a pretension. The great advantage Russian diplomatists have over English diplomatists is that they are thorough men of business, knowing exactly what they want and pursuing a definite aim without hesitation or remorse. Our representatives, on the other hand, have never had any clear idea of what England ought to do in Central Asia. The whole business has been utterly distasteful to them, and they have shown an alternate rashness and timidity, the natural effects of ignorance and carelessness, which have made them the helpless victims of their more wary antagonists. Professor Vambéry has, on his return home, expressed his surprise at the amazing want of knowledge of Central Asian affairs manifested by eminent English politicians, and no Englishman can read the Blue-book just published without feeling ashamed at the easy way in which M. de Giers plays with Lord Granville, just as a cat would with a mouse. While

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED ANGLO RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

It is currently reported that a final agreement has been virtually concluded between England and Russia.

THE ZULFIKAR PASS.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that it has been agreed to leave the command of the Zulfikar Pass in the hands of Afghans, but the Commission for the delimitation of the frontier will be instructed to ensure Russians a defensible position at their end.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The Australian mail arrived this morning.

Since the arrival of more peaceful news from Europe, Ministers have given close attention to the measures they are preparing for the ensuing session of Parliament. No startling proposals in the way of legislation are expected.

A four million loan for Victoria has been successfully floated. The price realised is the best yet obtained for a four per cent. loan.

Admiral Tryon has made a series of propositions to bring about a united determination on the part of all Australian colonies to resist concessions to an enemy. The Victorian Premier, in replying to the Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, who forwarded the report, makes a palpable hit in his letter, stating that Lord Derby, speaking of the system of coast defence, said that federal action presupposes federal authority.

Impatience is expressed by the Victorian creditors of the Oriental Bank, as the dividend of ten shillings in the pound paid in London on April 8 has not yet been paid here.

One of the most severe shocks of earthquake experienced in Australia for many years past occurred on the 15th of May in Tasmania and

[illegible]t Marie went on a reef near an island [illegible], and sustained considerable injury.

[illegible]t peat on the borders of New South [illegible]ictoria is rapidly increasing.

[illegible]portant discovery of water obtained by [illegible] reported from the Queensland border.

[illegible]pplimentary picnic has been given to [illegible] Wollongoug.

[illegible]ern Australia has been visited by disastrous [illegible]ains, doing much damage.

The export of wheat from New Zealand will be two-and-a-half million bushels less than that of last year.

A SAD AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

Mr. J. C. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Poppahn has shot himself through the head at Moulmein. He lies in a precarious condition. Mr. Davis had been suffering from rheumatic fever for a long time.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 8.

The summons against the *Hyderabad Telegraph* on a charge of libelling Major Neville has again been postponed. The hearing has now been finally fixed for Wednesday morning.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

In reply to Rajah Gajapathi Row's offer of a lakh of rupees to construct a battery at Vizagapatam, the Government has passed what appears a frigid order, as follows:—"Rajah G. N. Gajapathi Row will be thanked for his offer, which will be considered when the emergency arises."

Mr. Sabapati Mudaliar, a Municipal Councillor of Bellary, has presented a bungalow worth ten thousand rupees to the town to be used as a hospital and dispensary.

Heads of departments have reported in favour of the employment of pensioned sepoys in public offices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

Mail-steamer Thibet, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Inhollera..... 4 13-16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 76½

4½ " " 78¾

3 " Consols for account..... 98

3½ " Sterling Loan..... 101

4½ " French Rentes..... 109¾

Bar Silver..... 49⅛

Arrival—Kent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 7.

10 p.m. ..... 85·2

MONDAY, June 8.

6 a.m. ..... 83·0

10 a.m. ..... 91·2

2 p.m. ..... 91·4

1 p.m. ..... 91·4

THE Venetia, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 2nd June, arrived at Aden at noon yesterday.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, on the 19th ult., by the Northbrook Indian Club, at the club rooms, Whitehall-gardens, S. W. Among those present were the Earl of Northbrook (chairman), the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., Sir Henry Daly, K. C. B., C. I. E., Mr. Thornton, C. S. I., D. C. L., Mr. Fitzgerald, the Regent of Kolhapore, Mr. Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. R. D. Sethna, and Mr. Bbownuggree.

THE annual meeting of the East India Association was held on May 20 at the rooms of the society, Charing Cross, Sir Richard Temple presiding. The report of the council congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity and influence of the society, and said that many of the suggestions made by the association, and the principles advocated by it, had received the approval of the governing authorities, and had been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs.

IT is understood that, although the draft of the new rules regarding leave has for some time been under consideration at the India Office, the despatch containing the suggested alterations has not yet been forwarded for the approval of the Government of India, and that consequently some months must elapse before the issue of the order on the subject.

THE petition of Major F. H. Maitland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, "to admit his succession and declare that he is of right entitled to the dignities of Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord of Thirlstane, and Lord Thirlstane of Bolton, in the Peerage of Scotland," is to be heard in the House of Lords on June 10. Major Maitland claims the titles as great-grandson of Colonel Richard Maitland, fourth son of the sixth earl; the claim being disputed by Sir James Ramsay Gibson Maitland, a descendant of Alexander, fifth son of the sixth earl. The case is exciting considerable interest in legal circles, and the crucial question will probably turn on whether Colonel Richard Maitland, who died in New York in 1772, retained up to the time of his death his "domicile of origin" in Scotland, and was therefore subject to the operation of the Scottish marriage

As Rector of Edinburgh University, Sir Stafford Northcote has selected as the subject of the prize he offers, "India before and after the Mutiny."

THE death of M. Valbezen is announced, who was for so many years French Consul in Calcutta, where he is not yet forgotten. M. Valbezen's later years were much cheered by the well-merited success of his book on India, which was translated under the title of "The English and India."

MAJOR W. H. YATES, on the half-pay list of the Bombay Staff Corps, will be transferred to the retired list on the 16th inst., on which day he will have been six years on half-pay.

AMONGST the additional subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition next year, which has now reached more than £190,000, are—British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), £1,000; Messrs. John Brinton and Co. (Limited), £1,000; Mr. Henry R. Brassey, M.P., £1,000; the Ceylon Tea and Coffee Agency, £500; the Marquis of Ripon, £250.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Secretary of State for India begging him to direct that the work of deepening the inner harbour at Aden, so as to enable vessels of deep draught to enter, remain afloat, and leave at all states of the tide, shall be begun as soon as possible. It is pointed out that the work will be of the greatest service to Her Majesty's ships as well as to the mercantile marine, and that it is a necessary complement to the new fortifications at Aden. There is, it is stated, a large balance at the credit of the Aden Port Fund, which would provide the dredging plant. The memorial is supported by every leading line of steamers trading through the Suez Canal, as well as by private shipowners. The signatures appended to it represent steam tonnage amounting to 1,500,000 tons. The signatures are too many to enumerate, being nearly one hundred in number. Among them are the representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. F. Green and Co., Messrs. Geilatly, Haukey, Sewell, and Co., the Castle, Glen, Ducat, City, Anchor, and Clan Lines, Messrs. Money Wigram and Co., Messrs. Angier, the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Persian Gulf Steamship Company, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. D. and C. McIver. The memorial was prepared and the signatures obtained by Messrs. Lane Thomas and Co. and Messrs. James Burness and Sons.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK GOLDSMID delivered an address on May 19 before the members of the Manchester Geographical Society at the Manchester Athenæum. Mr. H. M. Steinthal presided. Sir Frederick Goldsmid's subject was Northern India and Afghanistan, and he spoke more particularly of the latter. He confined himself, however, in the main to a statement of the geographical features of that region. He remarked that if the Russians had been asked when they came to Askabad whether they would be good enough to say how much farther they meant to go, we should have settled the point in dispute as to the boundary in a peaceable way and without hearing about it what we had lately heard.

UNFAVOURABLE news has arrived in Rome from Massowah. Typhus fever is spreading among the troops there, and two officers and ten men have died. This news has created a painful impression, and some papers advocate the immediate recall of the troops.

MUCH attention, the home papers say, has been attracted by Mr. Gladstone's statement in a recent speech regarding his impending retirement from public life. In speaking of the interruption with which he had been met he said that he took notice of these matters—"not really on my own account, because they matter little to a person whose future intervention in political conflicts is much more likely to be measured by weeks than by months, and certainly by months than by years." The statement is generally accepted as an intimation that the Prime Minister will retire from office at the end of the present Session. While replying to Lord Randolph Churchill on the same occasion the Prime Minister appeared to be suffering from considerable indisposition. He lost several times the thread of his argument, and his voice was occasionally so husky as to render his words almost inaudible in the galleries.

THE *Standard* says that several members of the Cabinet, including Lord Hartington, strongly object to the transfer of Suakim to another Power.

THE *Daily News* of the 22nd May says:—We have reason to believe that a difference of opinion, which might have important results has developed itself in the Cabinet on the subject of the partial renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. There is a small but influential section of the Cabinet which is opposed to the renewal of the Act unless accompanied by a large measure of local government.

A GENTLEMAN whose will was recently proved in London included in it this little message:—"I have in previous wills left small pecuniary legacies to various friends to acquire mementos of me; but, seeing that Mr. Gladstone has taxed these little gifts, I refrain from making any such bequests in my present will."

THE Bishop of Peterborough is again seriously ill.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, in acknowledging a resolution protesting against the Princess Beatrice's dowry, wrote:—"If I had been in the House of Commons on Thursday last I should have voted for the grant. I would not have asked the House to cast a shadow over the mind of the Queen, and to tell her that in the later years of her reign Parliament was less generous to her family than in her earlier years. Let our people look at the millions which are wasted, at the wars which are waged, and at the blood which is shed. This were a wiser policy than to excite themselves over a grant to the youngest daughter of the Queen, whose reign historians will deem illustrious, notwithstanding the blunders and crimes of successive Administrations."

LORD BRABOURNE, the seceding Liberal peer, has been elected a member of the Carlton Club.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, after a short and interesting debate, has succeeded in getting a commission appointed to inquire into the prospects of forestry in the United Kingdom. During the debate several speakers bore testimony to the excellent work that is being done by the Indian Forestry Departments. A home paper hopes that a Government school will be established at home in conjunction with the new training of forest students at Cooper's Hill instead of in France.

MR. HOLT HALLETT'S chronicle of his travels will be issued almost immediately under the title of "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States."

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD, C.S.I., author of the "Light of Asia," has prepared a translation in verse of the well-known Sanskrit work the "Bhagavad-Gita," which will shortly be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co., under the title of "The Song Celestial."

AMONG the novelties in this year's Wimbledon meeting will be a revolver competition. The Duke of Cambridge, at the meeting of the National Rifle Association, said that the rules in this competition ought to be very stringent. "Of all the dangerous weapons the revolver was the most dangerous, and unless used by an expert it was very likely to inflict injury where not intended."

MR. FRANK ROBERTS, Reuter's special correspondent with General Graham's force, died from typhoid fever at Suakim on May 15. His remains were interred on May 16, the burial service being read by the Rev. W. H. Bullock, chaplain to the forces. All the special correspondents were present, together with several officers, including Colonel Palmer, of Hudson's Horse, and Surgeon-Major Patterson, who attended the deceased in his last illness.

A MEMBER of the East African Association which lately procured from the Emperor a protective charter (*Schutzbrief*) for the enormous tract of territory for which it had bargained with some native chiefs between Zanzibar and the great lake system, writes to the newspapers to confirm the rumour that Seyyid Burghash had protested against the doings of the society, and even despatched a number of troops (300) "under his General, Mathews," to occupy Al'Kongwa, the headquarters of the German "colony." The writer adduces several arguments to show that this action of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which he seems inclined to attribute to the evil prompting of some foreign agent in his capital, is a distinct infringement of well and lawfully acquired German rights, and that the Sultan cannot possibly make good his sovereign claims to the territory in question. "But this," says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* is precisely the point on which Seyyid Burghash himself will wish to be heard. Another expedition will leave Germany this week for the 'possession' of the East African Association; but meanwhile, thinks the writer, it would be well for the general stream of emigration thither (which seems, by the way, to have been very microscopic as yet) to stay itself until the pending difference with the Sultan of Zanzibar shall have been adjusted." The same correspondent adds:—"The *Cologne Gazette* has good authority for stating that Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, Imperial Consul at Zanzibar, has been summoned back to Berlin. Probably this has to do with the dispute between the German East African Association and the Sultan of Zanzibar as to the territory claimed by the former between the coast and Lake Tanganyika."

THERE are signs that the long-expected revival in electric lighting has at length arrived. The home Government seem to have begun in earnest to provide their ships with strong search-lights to protect them against night attacks, and, as in the case of the Colossus, with incandescent lights below to enable the men to fight their guns with comfort and safety by night or day. For these and other purposes, the Brush Company alone have fifty-eight dynamos under construction for the Government. "Indeed, in these days of torpedoes and dark coffin-like fighting ships," says a home paper, "it is difficult to see how our seamen can get on without this new invention. It certainly would be the height of folly to neglect it any longer, after the many successful trials that have been made, especially as the calculations of the Admiralty officials themselves show that the cost of even the incandescent light is exactly half that of oil."

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, *Truth* says, has nearly completed his long expected work on the trial of Nuncomar, which was the most sensational incident in the Indian life of Warren Hastings. Sir Fitzjames Stephen made a careful investigation into all the circumstances attending this trial when he was in India, and he discovered many important documents which throw a new light upon the policy of Hastings and Impey, and give an entirely different view to their proceedings from that which was taken by Burke, and which sixty years later was endorsed by Macaulay in his famous essay, in which, it will be remembered, he exhausted invective in his condemnation both of the Governor-General and of the Chief Justice.

Truth says that when the Serapis last left Bombay, the Duchess of Connaught entrusted a favourite cat to a sergeant of the Royal Artillery for conveyance to England. The cat appears to have been in a delicate state of health—whence, I suppose, the solicitude of Her Royal Highness on the animal's behalf—and, before arrival in England, a litter of kittens was born. On reaching Portsmouth, the sergeant was allowed to take away the cat; but the authorities of the ship declined to part with the kittens, for which the ship's company had a superstitious regard. Only one cat, they contended, was entrusted to them, and they had no power to discharge any more. It is stated that a bulky correspondence has already taken place on the subject, and that the difficulty is as far off as ever from being settled.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* declares that there is no foundation for the statement made by some newspapers that the Nouiaks in the Malayh District, in the government of Viatka, attempted to sacrifice an orthodox priest to the evil spirit.

MR. FRED. FARGUS, better known as "Hugh Conway," author of "Called Back," "Dark Days," etc., has died of typhoid fever at Monte Carlo. Mr. Fargus, who had more offers of literary work than he could accept, visited Portland, Rome, and Monte Carlo for partial rest. Besides "Arrowsmith's Annual" for next year, he was writing "A Family Affair" in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, and had undertaken to supply a story for simultaneous publication in several newspapers for £1,200. Mr. Fargus, who was in the prime of early manhood leaves a widow and four children.

LOUISE MICHEL, who was offered her liberty on the death of her mother, has refused it, and with characteristic brusquerie, because it was not extended to her companions imprisoned for the same offence as herself. The editor of the *Ami du Peuple* has received the following letter, written directly after the announcement was made to the prisoner that she might go free if she chose:—

Citizen Lisbonne, I thank you. You must have felt that I could not accept, without infamy, a pardon to which I have no more right than the others. A lot or nothing. I do not wish to be paid for the death of my mother. I also thank those friends who have warned me in time. I accept the whole responsibility of my refusal, and if the friends reflect on it they will feel that as nothing can be done for me, at any rate I should not be insulted. I press your hand. Louise Michel. P.S.—If I had not had my way, I should at once have gone to Russia or Germany. There revolutionaries are killed, they are not defamed. Let me be left alone.—L. M.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 3.—With local exceptions, the barometer continues falling everywhere, most in N.-W. India, especially in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab where the fall amounts to one-tenth of an inch. South-westerly or westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic plain; southerly in the Central Provinces; south-easterly in Guzerat and the western half of the Peninsula as far south as Karwar; and south-westerly southwards, indicating a cyclonic storm over the Arabian Sea. The air is dry. The temperature is rising in North-Western India. There is cloudy weather, with slight showers, at Assam, Bengal, and Burma. Overcast skies in the peninsula; heavy rain on the west coast. Rain to-day:—Mangalore, 8 inches; Moulmein, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, and Colombo, 2 inches; Mercara 1½ inch; Dhabri, Bardwan, Rangoon, and pachmarhi, 1 inch Darjeeling, Bhaugwalpur, Sangor Island, Saugor, Cuddapah, and Ratnagherry, ½ inch. Previously:—Calicut, 8 inches; Karwar, 2 inches; Saugor, Ratnagherry, Mangalore, Mercara, Gauhati, and Satara, 1 inch.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th June, as compared with the statement of the 30th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 30. Rs.	June 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,18,416	39,49,977
do. do. at Branches	19 30,838	15,97,522
Other Deposits	1,83,36 776	1,80 24,641
Post Bills	15,938	12,295
Cash Credits undrawn	4,84,131	3,61,304
	3,75,95,139	3,61,48,590
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	48,04 981	48,05 281
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	2,71,306	27,80 446
Loans on Security of do.	4,91,825	41 61,327
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,647	289
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,32,20 483	1,23 22,710
Stamps	29,262	26,613
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,66,819	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,55,000	3,11,793
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,74,273	3,94,955
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15 81,211	1,16,39 520
	3,75,95,139	3,61 48,590

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd June, as compared with that for the 26th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 26. Rs.	A.	P.	June 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181	4	4	41,58,181	6	4
Treasury Balance	1,55,34,767	0	6	1,53,89,514	1	3
Other Deposits	3,04,14,199	11	6	2,64,94,475	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,61,256	14	7	2,10,282	2	0
Sundries	15,98,466	1	6	18,33,660	13	11
	Rs. 6,81,58,871	0	5	6,67,81,113	10	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	55,55 969	14	0	51,14,945	0	0
Other authorized Investments	4 91,762	8	0	4,84,150	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,04,77,241	11	9	94,37, 61	2	3
Credits on do.	88,5,.571	8	3	87 73,913	6	10
Bills Discounted	1,51 45,1 0 712	0		1,49 18,782	5	2
Balances with other Banks	1,82,721	5	6	2,12,981	6	3
Bullion	2,93,955	7	4	2,93,955	7	4
Dead Stock	11,71,1 2	6		11,71,154	11	1
Sundries	9,702	2		9 25	14	0
Branches	5,85,31	14	3	5 78 769	1	11
Cash at Head Office	82 83,9 9	15	1	78 25 287	14	4
Do. at Branches	1,75,15 941	0	8	1,81,28 670	4	3
	Rs. 6,81,58,871	0	5	6,67,81,113	10	5

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, MAY 31.

YESTERDAY morning, soon after three o'clock, one of the greatest and certainly the most terrible shocks of earthquake, to which in a milder form the Vale of Kashmere is not unaccustomed, occurred. It came suddenly, and caught us all in bed, arousing us with the violence of the shaking, and alarming us for the safety of our houses. The damage done is considerable, and there has been a serious loss of life. The barracks behind the Maharajah's palace, which is called Shere Gorrhi, the principal palace, are used by the cavalry escort and part of a regiment of cavalry. At this great shock the building gave way, burying in the *débris* some forty or fifty or perhaps more people, men and women, of whom twenty-five were taken out dead up to nine o'clock in the morning, and killing outright about sixty horses. A number of wounded were taken to the hospital. Information of this disaster was at once sent to the Resident, Colonel Sir O. St. John, who took with him to the scene Dr. Leahy, the Civil Surgeon, and the surgeon of the Medical Mission, Dr. Reve. They remained rendering assistance for several hours. From the city information was also received that some deaths had occurred owing to houses falling down; though the number is not, I believe, great, there is no doubt some lives have been lost. The palace of the Maharajah referred to also suffered severely. The large drawing-room with dining-room next to it, where the dinner was given to Lord Ripon two years ago by His Highness, is a complete wreck; the roof has fallen in, and that part of the palace is destroyed.

The houses set apart for the visitors to Kashmere have all been more or less injured. The plaster has been torn off the walls, exposing the wood-work; a common way of building houses in Kashmere being to build the walls with pillars of wood, the interstices being filled in with small slips of wood placed close together, and over them plaster is put. This mode of construction is cheap, but it also is a protection against earthquakes. Notwithstanding, several of these houses are nearly wrecked, and no one dare live in them till they have been repaired.

This great shock of earthquake was followed by lesser shocks nearly every eight minutes or so for an hour afterward, accompanied by a rolling sound as of distant thunder; then the shocks were less frequent, but still very severe, occurring at intervals of half an hour throughout the day, and at longer intervals in the night, and up to seven o'clock this morning, when I am writing. I have already had to leave the house once during this time owing to the violence of the shock. The weather has been very trying lately, wet and cold, except for two bright days preceding the earthquakes. On Friday evening the heavens became covered with a thin cloud, and when I was aroused by the shock at three o'clock the next morning, there was a misty collection of clouds which hung high up in the air having a very leaden and unwholesome look about them. Once outside the house the rapid succession of shocks and their violence, together with the sound of underground thunder, rendered it necessary to remain outside for the rest of the night. During the day (yesterday) rain fell heavily for several hours, adding to the discomfort of the people, the greater number of whom remained outside their houses under any covering they could temporarily devise to keep off the rain. Alarm and apprehension have spread over the whole city, and the Governor sent messengers about warning people not to occupy their houses during the night. This caution was useful, and it was obeyed, for the repetition of the shocks at intervals conveyed an unmistakeable meaning in the direction of observing caution.

The few visitors here have erected tents near their houses or gone on board the travelling boats on the river. The quantity of glass broken is considerable; plates, dishes, cups and saucers, bottles, and all that sort of thing have been knocked about and broken to a large extent. In one shop lately opened some three or four hundred bottles have been thrown on the ground and broken to pieces. The telegraph wire is broken, and no message could be sent yesterday; the fracture is about twenty miles from here. What mischief has been done elsewhere in the Valley I have not yet heard, for there are no ordinary modes of getting intelligence in these parts; but it seems certain that we have been visited with one of the most terrible earthquakes, or succession of earthquakes, ever known in Kashmere, and, moreover, the shocks do not yet appear to have entirely ceased. Clouds still hang ominously over the Valley, and the sound is heard as of distant thunder occasionally, accompanied by a shock that at any other time would have been entitled to special notice, but now is only one of many.

THE MAIL-STEAMER IN A CYCLONE

THE mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, which was expected in Bombay on Sunday, having left Aden early on the 2nd instant, did not arrive until yesterday morning. The delay was caused by her having been caught in a cyclone. The following extract from the captain's log gives an idea of the weather she encountered:—Left Aden 2nd June at 10 a.m., dull overcast weather, light east wind with a long swell setting in from that quarter. 11-40 p.m., wind and sea increasing, with torrents of rain, eased engines to half speed. Midnight, Lat. 13·16 N. Long. 47·17 E., 120 miles E. by N. of Aden, blowing a heavy gale from E. S. E., veering to E. by S., accompanied with fierce rain squalls, much lightning, and an ugly threatening appearance all round, with high sea. Barometer falling 29·80 at 8 p.m. to 29·64 at 1 a.m. At 1-50 a.m. a sudden tremendous sea came up from the E. S. E., ship labouring very heavily to it, shipping much water, and frequently dipping her stern under and flooding out the after-deck passenger cabins. Eased the engines to slow, and kept ship head to sea till 5 a.m., when it moderated. Bar. 29·72. Kept ship full speed on her course. The vessel was evidently in the right hand semicircle of a cyclone travelling to the westward, and this so far up the Gulf of Aden is, I believe, of rare occurrence. The Orient steamer Liguria left Aden at 8 a.m. for Australia, and would be nearer the centre of the storm, and probably experienced worse weather.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Capt. P. Harris, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr E W toney. Mr F J Aylmer.
Mr [illegible] Stokes. Surgeon J D Day.
Lieut-Col A M Phillips. Mr G Shoebridge.
Major F E Wiggins. C. I W H Bellkingsley.
Mr D Lambert.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H V M Phillips. Major Genl T Wright.
Mr E Short.

FOR VENICE.

Major and Mrs J R Byng and Mr James Hutton
Col Kriettlewell. Mr W B Phillips.
Mr N Randle. Mr H Gill.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Hakim Alim Oodis Hoosein.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Teherani, Captain W. G. Nautes, sailing on 16th June:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs J J P Jeffreys and 3 children

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr James G Greive. Mr W F Parker.
Mr L W Davis.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

DISQUIETING reports were current concerning the state of the negotiations with Russia when the mail left England. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"It is even said that they are likely to collapse altogether, unless the concessions claimed by Russia are granted by the practical establishment of the Afghan boundary. It must, however, be stated that these apprehensions are not shared by people in a position to be well informed. The clamour comes from the Russian war party, which is anxious to recover its lost influence."

On the other hand, the *Times'* correspondent writes:—The slight difficulty that appears to have again occurred is not considered of any serious importance, and most Russians already regard an amicable settlement of the dispute by the acceptance of all Russia's claims as a foregone conclusion. What they and their press consider to be the character and meaning of this settlement cannot be better explained than by the following paragraph from the *Novoe Vremya*:—"There are many reasons for believing that the British Government has already irrevocably decided to put an end to the disagreement by consenting to all the claims now put forward by Russia, and only awaits the third reading of the vote of credit in order formally to close the question. The Afghan difficulty will soon be laid aside, perhaps not for very long, but in any case it will no longer play any rôle in preparing the ground for the approaching parliamentary elections, which now form the chief, if not the sole, anxiety of the Gladstone Ministry."

The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"It is believed that the difficulty which has arisen in the course of the new frontier negotiations in London is in respect to Merouchak, which Russia regards as within the limits of the Penjdeh district, and lays claim to accordingly." According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, there are no actual demands, but suggestions are put forward and grievances urged which must serve to keep the Afghan question open long after the boundary dispute has been settled and the Frontier Commission has commenced its labours. It is judged that Russia has no intention of letting the question sleep until after the elections, when a certainty will be obtained as to what will be the future policy of England.

THE ENGLISH AFFAIRS AT HERAT.

It appears that the engineer officers attached to the Frontier Commission who have visited Herat to inspect the fortifications have been well received. The Tiflis correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 13th inst., says:—"The Ameer has issued a proclamation complimenting his troops on their gallantry at Penjdeh, and laying great stress on the value of the British alliance. Reinforcements arrive in Herat daily. General Komaroff recently visited the Russian outposts, but apparently without ostentation. He has since left for Askhabad, and Colonel Alikhanoff is now at Merv. It would be better for the prospects of peace were the latter at Copenhagen. All is well and quiet here." The *Standard* says:—"Information forwarded by the Indian Government represents the Ameer Abdur Rahman as profoundly depressed by the success of the Russians and by our failure to restrain their aggression. With no personal hold on Western Afghanistan, he is convinced of his powerlessness to resist invasion, and seems more than half disposed to buy off Russia rather than rely on our promises to protect him. Trustworthy reports from Cabul state that the Ameer is preparing for emergencies by despatching his best troops and armaments to Afghan Turkestan, where he hopes the loyalty and affection of his own people will prove a sufficient safeguard. It is also known beyond doubt that the Ameer is sending his treasure to Faizabad, the chief town of the province of Badakshan."

GENERAL KOMAROFF'S GOLD SWORD.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed an autograph letter to General Komaroff, accompanying the gift of a gold sword of honour, the hilt and scabbard of which are set with diamonds. His Majesty warmly acknowledges what the letter describes as the General's excellent military measures while commanding the detachment on the Murghab, the prudence and firmness with which he dealt with the Afghans, and the gallantry which he displayed during the engagement at Dash Kepri. The Emperor has also conferred a gold sword of honour upon Colonel Zakrejevski as a reward for bravery.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PENJDEH INCIDENT.

The *Standard* has published a letter, dated the 5th of April, from its special correspondent at Tirpul giving a fuller account of incidents of the Penjdeh fight than has hitherto been published. After describing the disposition of the Afghan force and the advance of the Russians, headed by Tekke horse, the correspondent says:—

The Afghans advanced gallantly; but as they came up to the enemy the Tekkes opened out and galloped to the rear, exposing the Russian infantry behind them, who poured a deadly fire on the Afghans. All except nine engaged in this attack were killed—so the Afghans say. The Russian infantry in the right body now pushed on to the left of the Afghan left, and opened a raking fire on the entrenchments, followed by an advance with the bayonet. Two companies on the left of the Afghan entrenchments were killed—bayoneted, it is said. The position was now untenable, and the Afghans retreated under great difficulties. In the fight the commander of the Afghan army was wounded. Ghaus-i-dun collected and rallied the Afghans after crossing the Kushk Rood, and they appear to have retreated from Penjdeh in some order.

The Afghan loss was not much less than 700 killed and wounded; the Russian loss is unknown, but it is not supposed to be heavy. The correspondent continues:—

The excellent discipline among the Russians much impressed those who were present. It is vain to conceal the effect of this defeat on the Afghans and tribes of Turkestan. The Afghans are furious—they charge us with having deceived and betrayed them. The battle that has been fought could only end disastrously for they were badly armed when they took up a weak position. They, however, fought bravely, and the number killed in the entrenchments tells of the obstinacy of their resistance. The Russian attack appears to have been intended merely to sustain Russian prestige—to prove to the Afghans the power of Russian troops, and for the purpose of further impressing the Turkomans with the invincibility of the Russian arms. The ultimatum sent by Komaroff to the Afghans was offensively, tauntingly discourteous. It concluded, I believe, by reminding the Afghan commander that if he was a man of sagacity and prudence, as was supposed, he would understand that a Russian commander never failed to do what he threatened. Whatever the result may be of this conflict, it is very manifest that the presence of British officers at Penjdeh, acting practically on behalf of the Afghans, and yet not able to assist the Afghans while they were being driven away and routed by Russian troops, has been a mistake and a fatal injury to our prestige. Previously to the 29th, Alikhanoff endeavoured covertly to induce the Afghans to retire. Alikhanoff (or Meksad Khan, his right name) had ridden through the Afghan outposts; Ghaus-i-dun pursued him. Coming up with him, a stormy meeting took place, which nearly ended in a fight; strong words were exchanged, and finally Ghaus-i-dun reproached the sagacious but unscrupulous Alikhanoff with being a renegade—a very acrimonious dispute, which was not likely to incline Alikhanoff to peaceful measures. In this contest Ghaus-i-dun was more successful, than in the fight of Pul-i-Khisti. The fact is, there is a resolute independence in the Afghan manner and character which is maddening to the Russian official. When once the Russians had approached the Afghans a conflict was only a matter of time. The activity of Alikhanoff; his attempt to pass the outposts; the suspicion of the devices he was resorting to to influence the Sariks, and even the Afghan soldiery—all this was irritating to the Afghan chiefs, and did not tend to make the relations between the Afghans and Russians more cordial.

The British officers did not leave before twelve in the day. The Sariks as a body appear to have shown consideration and some commiseration for the position of our officers.

The chiefs, when the conflict was over, assembled and advised the British officers to leave for their own safety, and they were escorted by the Sariks beyond Penjdeh. In bidding them farewell the Sariks, it is said, expressed their regret that the British officers should be obliged to leave them. Some of the Sariks, however, taunted the British officers; and one Sarik, or possibly Tekke, brought a pair of boots belonging to the colonel of an Afghan regiment, who was killed, and, presenting them to our officers, said they were a present from Alikhanoff. The firm attachment of some of the Sarik chiefs at the critical moment to the British officers is remarkable, and it is also remarkable that the Sariks did not attack the retreating Afghans. But our officers had purchased much at Penjdeh, and it is not surprising that needy Turkomans should like to take some of it. The Tekkes who came into Penjdeh circulated an atrocious story, that Alikhanoff had offered a reward of a thousand krans for the head of each person in the Mission. I do not believe this of Alikhanoff.

AN EASTERN STATESMAN ON THE SITUATION.

A Vienna correspondent has had a conversation with "an Eastern statesman of European repute," who has quite recently returned from St. Petersburg and was passing through Vienna on his way home. He said:—"I fully satisfied myself, before leaving St. Petersburg, that the curtain was about to fall on the first act of the Anglo-Russian drama. The second act will begin after a short interval, and will take place exclusively in the fair land of diplomacy. The Russians feel sure that they can come to an amicable arrangement with England on the great questions which involve to the same extent the vital interests of both countries. They believe that England can be brought to understand that the complete change in the general political situation within the last twenty years justifies also a fundamental change of policy. They will endeavour gradually to reconcile England to the idea of sacrificing Turkey and Persia to a lasting and far-reaching *entente* with Russia. They argue that England must now see the utter impossibility of preserving for any length of time Ottoman rule in Europe, while the Empire of the Shahs has reached a stage of decay which must shortly be followed by its downfall. The outline of the Russian plan is this: Russia to take Constantinople, and England to have Smyrna and any other portion of the Turkish empire she may desire. As regards Central Asia, Russia is prepared to give England guarantees that she will not attack India. What she wants in that direction is an outlet on the sea, and with that object she wishes to obtain possession of the ports of Bushire, in

lately sent a deputation to Lieutenant-General Komaroff, and it was solely to collect such information as might serve as a basis for establishing peaceful relations between the different tribes that General Komaroff thought fit to direct the two agents in question to visit Yulatan, and, if necessary, Penjdeh. There was no question of annexation in this mission. . . . . The Imperial Army can, on the other hand, state that no agent has been sent to Maimeneh. According to the terms of the arrangement come to between the two Powers, Maimeneh is included in the country of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor is resolved to scrupulously respect, as it has done in times past, all the engagements it contracted in virtue of the arrangement in question.

Be it observed that the justification of the Russians for every act of Komaroff and Alikhanoff's in violation of the "sacred covenant" is that Yulatan and Penjdeh are as parts of Merv, Russian possessions, and that the mere presence of the Afghans there was an outrage on Russia which justified the retaliatory seizure of the Zulfikar Pass by her Cossack outposts. The date of this compromising memorandum of M. de Giers is April 15, 1881.

On page 33 will be found an interesting extract from a report of Colonel Stewart, dated March 19, 1884, containing a full description of the Afghan territories dependent upon Herat. In this he says :—

Any line of frontier between Russia and Afghanistan in the Heri Rood should be drawn a little north of Pul-i-Khatun. The country on the eastern side of the Heri Rood, at least as far north as Pul-i-Khatun, or the Lady's Bridge, is certainly Afghan, even according to Persian accounts. All the guard-towers I saw had been built by Ameer Killitch Khan, the Wazir of Shah Jamen of Afghanistan. These towers were built about sixty years ago by the Afghans for the protection of their frontier. . . . . A line drawn from Kala Brun, on the Murghab, to the Heri Rood, just south of Naorozabad, would seem to represent all that Afghanistan could fairly claim as her soil; and this would give a workable frontier as the Heri Rood, as it would leave the low range of hills, which here forms the natural boundary of Afghanistan, in Afghan hands.

Under date the 3rd of May, 1884, M. de Giers writes :—

I hasten to inform you that the Imperial Cabinet is quite ready to appoint a commissioner to visit, in company with his English colleague, the districts to be delimitated, and in concert with him to endeavour to ascertain the principles under which a frontier line might be traced which would satisfy the respective interests of the two Powers. As regards the Afghan official, of whom mention is made in your note of the 24th of April (6th May), I beg to inform you that the Imperial Cabinet is of opinion that such an official could only be attached to the Boundary Commission as an expert, to furnish explanations on questions of detail and purely local matters whenever the Commissioners of the two Powers might wish to consult him. It will, besides, probably turn out that the Commissioners will hardly be able to dispense with consulting other experts who would be chosen from among the tribes settled in those parts, and whose interests could not be considered entirely outside the provisions which the two Powers will have to make on the occasion of the delimitation. As regards the negotiations for the purpose of tracing a line of demarcation, it would seem that in view of the delicate nature of the question, it would be most unadvisable to admit the intervention of persons to whom the political interests involved could not, without grave inconvenience, be confided. The settlement of interests of this nature could only be entrusted to officials possessed of large experience and in possession of the entire confidence of their respective Governments.

Lord Granville accepted the proposal; but in the meantime a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart from Meshed informed the Government of the proceedings of General Komaroff inside the Afghan frontier. These are detailed on page 47. He states that General Komaroff had appointed a Russian Mahomedan Governor of Yulatan, a place declared by M. de Giers to be in Afghan territory. In an interview with the Russian Minister on the 23rd of June, 1884, Sir Edward Thornton, on his complaining that the Ameer had sent troops to Penjdeh, replied that the place was in Afghan territory, which, however, M. de Giers then contested and expressed his belief that it had never been under the rule of the Ameers of that country.

Sir Edward Thornton reports repeated attempts made by M. de Giers to get the English Government to anticipate the work of the Boundary Commission by agreeing with Russia as to the "principles which would from the basis of the instructions to be given to the Commissioners." When Sir Edward answered that the great principle would be to ascertain how far the Ameer had dominion over and controlled the inhabitants of those regions, and that where his dominion ended there his frontier should be fixed, M. de Giers objected that this would simply cover the Commission with Critical of inquiry. His idea was that the two Powers should agree whether the principle of delimitation should be geographical, ethnographical, or topographical; and Sir E. Thornton observes that his object was manifestly to get all Turkomans excluded at the outset from Afghan territory, in the hope that they would then, as a matter of course, like the Mervians, voluntarily submit to Russia. To all these insidious suggestions Lord Granville replies on the 5th of August, by laying down the basis of Sir Peter Lumsden's instructions as follows :—

In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the primary duty of the Commission will be to ascertain the true limits of the Ameer's territory, and, therefore, in defining his jurisdiction they must be guided by the political relations of the tribes which inhabit the country; but, in order to avoid as far as possible the risk of future complications, the Commission, whilst respecting all the legitimate rights of the Ameer, should bear in mind the importance of not imposing upon him such obligations as he would be unwilling to assume or would practically be unable to fulfil. Her Majesty's Government propose to frame their instructions to the British Commissioners in accordance with the principles stated above.

On the 11th of August M. de Giers shows his hand. Sir Edward Thornton reports that his arguments amount to this: that Russia wants it admitted beforehand that the Sarik Turkomans should all be given over to Russia. "His Excellency intimates," says Sir Edward, with a touch of irony, "that this is the most important of the principles upon which the instructions to the Commissioners should be founded." On page 78 we find Sir Peter Lumsden's instructions, from which it would appear that the assertions repeatedly made by Russian organs that he was told that the English Government regarded Penjdeh as not being Afghan, or as being dubiously Afghan, are sheer perversions of the truth.

The next interesting document as indicating the design of Russia to keep all the Afghan Turkomans in her grasp is a despatch of Sir E. Thornton's, dated the 2nd of October, in which an excuse is made for General Zelenoi not being able to meet Sir P. Lumsden, and insidious proposals are made to postpone the meeting of the Commission till 27th of January, to make the trysting place some point south of Sarakhs, and to reduce the escorts. One of the excuses for General Zelenoi not meeting Sir Peter as agreed on is not only that he has been ill, but that "it would take him some time to study the question." On the 14th of October Sir Edward had a visit from General Zelenoi. The interesting in alid was in a melancholy mood. He feared the Commission would be a failure. It had no basis to go on—no zone marked out for its work; and he thought they should agree to take as the extreme limits Sarakhs on the north and the Parapamisus range on the south. He had evidently been "studying the question;" for he stoutly held that Sarakhs was not the limit of the Russian frontier; and when Sir Edward showed him the Russian official maps marking Sarakhs as the limit, the General retorted with great gilbness that these maps were wrong; "for they were copied from English ones." On October 20 Sir R. Thomson, from Teheran, warns Lord Granville that a practical step has been taken to enforce Zelenoi's views by the despatch of a Russian force to occupy Pul-i-Khatun. Sir Peter Lumsden, on October 31, warns Lord Granville of the Cossack advance to Pul-i-Khisti. No notice of these warnings seems to have been taken. On November 10 Sir P. Lumsden reports a conversation he had with Colonel Alikhanoff, who explained "that the movement to Pul-i-Khatun was purely precautionary, owing to the rumours of the concentration of Afghan troops at Ghorian and effect produced by the advance of the British force." On the 20th of November Lord Granville instructs Sir E. Thornton to press the Russian Government for the withdrawal of their troops to Sarakhs, and in return to promise that the Afghans will keep to Penjdeh. M. de Giers, on the 27th of November, in answer to this demand, explained that only a very few Cossacks were at Pul-i-Khatun; and, contradicting Alikhanoff contradicts the English advocates of Russia, he said they went there not because the Afghans had violated the frontier or the movements of Sir Peter Lumsden's escort were menacing, but merely to protect a few poor Sailor Turkomans who had gone to farm there and who had asked for protection. As to Lord Granville's demand for withdrawal to Sarakhs, M. de Giers said "he would speak to the Minister of War on the subject."

Of course no withdrawal took place, and Russian pertinacious is soon seen to be prevailing. On the 29th of November the process of surrender begins, by Lord Granville accepting the northern limit of the zone for which Russia had been contending all along. Then follow dreary and monotonous accounts of continued Russian encroachments, urgent appeals for Zelenoi's appearance, eager entreaties to Russia to stop further advances, warning from Sir Peter Lumsden that it is getting to be impossible, in view of Russian menaces, to keep the Afghans quiet (March 4), a warning from Sir E. Thornton on March 13 that Komaroff has telegraphed to the Russian War Office that he *must* take Penjdeh. This letter warning extorts from Lord Granville a show of resistance. He replies to Sir E. Thornton (March 13) that he is "to urge on the Russian Government in the strongest manner that if this request be true orders may immediately be given to prevent the proposed attack." M. de Giers the next day, as usual, assures Lord Granville that there is no foundation for the assertion that Komaroff wishes to take Penjdeh; and then follow the communications relating to the "sacred covenant," in which we find nothing new, warning of Alikhanoff's menaces to the Sarakhs—proceedings which M. de Giers disavows, but does not prevent—and then remarkable despatch which arose out of an irreconcilable dispute between the two Governments as to the southern limit of the debateable Zone. This Lord Granville insisted should run from Seir Tepe to Penjdeh. Russia, of course, insisted on pushing it further south to "the chain of heights which border on the north the valley of Herat." It is to this pretension that Lord Granville replies on the 4th of April by saying that the English Government cannot proceed on a basis such as this, "which substantially denies the equal footing of the two Powers." Here the Blue Book, so far as its main point of interest is concerned, ends.

RUSSIA AND INDIAN OPINION.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has an article on Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's letter to the *Times* on "Native Opinion in regard to Russian policy." It says :—

The letter which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee gentleman, lately addressed to the *Times* from Bombay expresses, no doubt with the greatest sincerity, his own strong attachment to the British Government of India and the loyalty of the little community to which he belongs. We should be fortunate if we had the same guarantees for the political sentiments of the whole Indian population which we have for those of the Parsees. A very small body of men, all engaged in commerce, extremely wealthy, and wholly unwarlike, need not wait for the conquest of India by the Russians to have experience of what persecution means in the East. The briefest revival of the old confusion which preceded the establishment of British rule would entail on them the plunder and insult which a hundred years ago were their every-day lot. Nor is there much question that Mr. Framjee is right when he attributes to the classes interested in the native press a genuine fear and dislike of the Russians and a decided preference for the British Government. All the newspapers recently received from India show a marked and not unamusing abatement of the virulent and disloyal tone which till the other day characterized universally the productions of the native journalists. These classes are quite intelligent enough to make serious comparisons between their position under an English Viceroy and their probable situation under a lieutenant of the Czar. Only a few months ago nothing gave the native writer more pleasure than an opportunity of sneering at English "nervousness," and of hinting that a day of reckoning for the British oppressor was at hand. But when the advance of the Russians became unmistakeable a sudden tremor shook the excitable nervous system of the educated natives. If these English really have to leave India, where shall we be? Will a Russian general find Russian civil servants are all generals) allow himself to be abused as an English civil servant is abused? What course will a Russian Government pursue when it learns the existence of native associations formed to concert measures for obtaining the independence of India? What is the nature of the liberty enjoyed by the Turkestan press, and will that sort of liberty suit us? Shall we be compelled to control our admirable powers of English composition to the writing of panegyrics on the Great White Czar? Indeed, will English be spoken at all in the country? Will there be any courts of justice, any places under Government, so much as a single pound? What will become of Baboo Lalmohun Ghose when he is converted into a Russian subject? These reflections have evidently filled the atmosphere of every native editor's room and have changed the whole colour of his leading articles.

We may well believe, then, with Mr. Framjee that the Parsees are comparing government of India by the English with government by the Russians. We may believe that native journalists, and those who make their following are instituting the same comparison. But when Mr. Framjee undertakes to speak for the native Indian princes he goes beyond his own means of information. It may be true that the British Government has secured, as he says, a certain amount of education for some of them; but, considering that nine-tenths of British India is still ignorant and barbarous, it cannot be imagined what is the condition of the native States and their rulers. Some of these princes may have heard of the Khans of Bokhara, Samarkand, and Khiva, bound in chains, when their ambassadors are not always at the pains to gild. A few may be aware that the greatness of Russia has been founded on the ruin of Mahommedan sovereignties. But most of the Indian dynasties, which are all very modern, took their rise in a time of general anarchy; and their traditions are therefore traditions of confusion and depredation. Any chance of disturbing the settled order of the British Empire must look to most of them like a chance of recovering their lost dignity and power.

THE IRISH BISHOPS IN ROME.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Times* sends some important information concerning the doings of the Irish Bishops who with the Irish cardinals at the Propaganda have, he says, concluded their joint labours. In the course of the week the Bishops were to be received by the Pope collectively, he having already received them each once individually, and Whitsuntide will see them on their way home.

As regards what passed between the Irish Bishops and the Pope, I know that he closely interrogated several of them, and chiefly all, as to the reason why they did not pay their respects to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their answers were not convincing; and the Pope told them that even in Germany, where the May Laws were still in force, and the Catholic clergy suffered under much oppression, of which nothing was now known in Ireland, they fulfilled the duty that he enjoined upon them of showing proper respect to the Emperor and the members of the imperial family. He added that he was much surprised and pained on hearing that this had been neglected in Ireland.

In the discussion of an important series of internal reforms commenced at the Maynooth College, which the Pope and the Propaganda consider it necessary to have carried into effect, the leaders among the Bishops (the correspondent says) manifested at the first sitting an opposition so determined that even Cardinal Franzelin looked on in blank surprise. But calmer counsels prevailed, and after a number of sittings the business has been got through satisfactorily alike to the Bishops and the cardinals.

The rapid change in the attitude of the Bishop was the direct consequence of Bishop Nulty's celebrated pastoral, which had just reached Rome. Had a box of dynamite exploded in the Vatican, it could scarcely have created a greater sensation. The distinct threat which the pastoral was written to convey, the plain language in which the Pope was told how easy it would be "to persuade a jealous and credulous race like the Irish that the Pope had acted on erroneous, prejudiced, or one-sided information," were exactly what a Pontiff of Leo XIII.'s character was least likely to tolerate. The Irish Bishops were quickly brought to a sense of this act. Archbishop Croke hastened to communicate with Cardinal Simeoni and Cardinal Jacobini on the subject, and Bishop Nulty was called upon to explain what he had written. The threat which he had given was looked upon by the Pope in a still more serious light, from the circumstance that it had been penned only a few months before, by as distinct an act of defiance, in the resolution voted at the meeting of the Irish hierarchy, at the beginning of October last, to entrust the question of Parliamentary obstruction to the Irish Parliamentary party, or, in other words, to its leader, Mr. Parnell. The Bishops were, after previous postponements, to have come to Rome that autumn, and this sudden decision on the subject, just before they were expected to start, was considered at the Vatican as equivalent to saying to the Pope beforehand, That is the programme which we intend to carry out; it is settled, and there is no further need for discussing it." . . . It would not do for the Irish Bishops to tempt the Pope too far. He has recently spoken out with remarkable firmness in connection with the attitude of a large portion of the Spanish hierarchy in political and what they would call national matters in a long letter addressed by the Cardinal Secretary of State, not to the Bishops direct, but to the editor of their organ, *Siglo Futuro*; and it would not be strange if a repetition of Bishop Nulty's language were to draw forth as stern and unflinching a reproof.

With regard to the archbishopric of Dublin and Mr. Errington's position in Rome, the correspondent says :—

The Pope and the Propaganda have never given more importance or weight to any representation Mr. Errington may have made than it merited, in connection with other information, or as an item in the invariably abundant evidence lying before them on all subjects in which they are interested. Mr. Errington is welcome at the Vatican, exactly as any other gentleman would be in his place, as the means through which the Holy See can obtain precise information regarding the views of the British Government, or can transmit precise information concerning its desires in matters relating to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, and of those manifold interests Irish affairs forms only one item. But it is an absurdity to represent the Pope or the Holy See as dependent on Mr. Errington for information of any other kind. The Vatican is fully informed, from many independent sources, of all that can be said on both sides of every subject before it. . . . . Much counsel has been taken by the Pope regarding the choice of the Archbishop of Dublin. He has heard what many have had to say, and he has put many questions to them, but to no one has he given the slightest clue as to what his intentions are except that he will be guided in the selection by his own judgment alone. The Irish Bishops have not hesitated while here openly to express their opposition to the establishing of any diplomatic relation between England and Rome. It would be, they have said, a degradation to Rome. This attitude has not made a favourable impression at the Vatican, where it is believed that the Bishops have been chiefly instrumental in raising the crop of questions that recently sprang up in the House of Commons regarding Mr. Errington. It is not difficult to understand their objection to the English Government having any official agent accredited to the Holy See. He would be able to put awkward questions which an unaccredited agent has not the power of asking—at any rate, with the right of obtaining a reply. . . . . I need scarcely add that the unfavourable impression made at the Vatican by the opposition which the Bishops have shown here to any English agent being accredited to the Vatican is due to the fact that the establishment of official relations with England on the same basis as those with Germany is also one of the things that Leo XIII. has especially at heart.

THE REBELLION IN CANADA.

CAPTURE OF RIEL.

THE American correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on May 17, says :—The Canadian rebellion has had its backbone broken. Louis Riel has been captured.

Three scouts, named Diepl, Howrie, and Armstrong, while scouting on the road three miles north of Batoche on Friday morning, found him with three companions, all armed. Riel made no resistance. He said he was coming to the camp to surrender. Other scouts appearing, Riel was fearful of being shot, and begged them to take him into camp. He was brought in on Friday afternoon. He walked quietly to General Middleton's tent. No demonstration was made.

Riel said that since the battle he had been hiding in the bluffs north of Batoche. He knows nothing of Dumont. H said his wife and family were with the half-breed women in the camp. He begged for a fair trial, and asked whether it would be a civil or military trial. He himself wishes for a civil trial. He appears careworn and haggard; he has let his hair grow long, and his dressed more shabbily than most half-breeds. When captured he seemed in a great fright, as if fearing violence at the hands of hands, though no danger existed, discipline being perfect. Great excitement has been caused throughout Canada by the capture.

Father Moulin, at Batoche, states that the rebel loss in the various conflicts with General Middleton is 51 killed and 173 wounded.

General Middleton, from Batoche, sends the Canadian Minister of Militia a despatch with additional details of the battle. General Middleton says :—

"I counted the bodies of 12 half-breeds on the field. We have four wounded half-breeds in hospital, and two Sioux. Among the wounded half-breeds are Ambrose Joubin, councillor, and Joseph Delorme. As far as I can ascertain, Riel and Gabriel Dumont left as soon as they saw us getting well in. I cannot ascertain for certain on which side of the river Riel is, but I think he must be on this side. Extraordinary skill was displayed by the enemy in making rifle pits at exactly the proper points. The number of them is very remarkable. Had we advanced rashly or heedlessly, I believe we might have been destroyed. As I told ou reconnoitred my right front with all my mounted men yesterday morning, with a view to withdrawing as many of their men from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to the camp I forced on my left; then advanced the whole line, which went forward with cheers and with a dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left was forced back from pit to pit. Those in the strongest pit, facing east, found their flank turned, and our men behind them. Then commenced a *sauve qui peut*. They fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots, trousers, and even guns in their pits.

"The conduct of the troops is beyond praise. The Midland and 10th Regiments vied with each other in their efforts to defeat the enemy. They were well supported by the 90th, and flanked by the mounted portion of troops. The Artillery and Gatling guns also assisted in the attack with good effect. Where all behaved so well it might appear invidious to mention particular names. Still there are always some who by good luck are brought prominently before the eyes of the commanding officer. These names I shall submit later on. My staff gave every assistance, and were most energetic and zealous. The medical arrangements under Brigadier Surgeon Orton were, as usual, most excellent, and were efficiently carried out.

"I have to regret the death of three officers as well as two soldiers, but they died nobly and well.

"I found no want of ammunition of food among the enemy in spite of what had been said to the contrary. We found large quantities of powder and shot.

"Nearly the whole of the rebels' families were left behind, and the kilted have encamped close to the river bank. They were terribly frightened, but I have reassured and protected them.

"There is a report that Gabriel Dumont is killed, but I do not believe it, though I think it likely he is wounded. One of the kilted has been recognized as Donald Ross, member of Riel's council.

"Yesterday evening just as the action was finished, the steamers Northcote and Marquis arrived up the the latter having 25 police on board. It appears the Northcote had a hard time of it, as the rebels fired at her very heavily, though she was well fortified, the rebels managed to wound two men slightly. The Northcote got on a sandbank at one time, but managed to keep the enemy off, and got off herself. Finding that, owing to the barges alongside, they could not go up stream again they decided to run down to Hudson Bay Crossing and get rid of them and return. They effected the crossing, and found the other steamer, and they came up together.

"This morning I sent out a letter addressed to Riel as follows :—

"'May 16.—I am ready to receive you and your council, and to protect you until your case has been decided upon by the Dominion Government. —Fred Middleton, Major-General Commanding North-West Field Forces.'

"I cannot of course be certain, but am inclined to think that the complete smash of the rebels has pretty well broken the back of the rebellion. At any rate, it will, I trust, have dispelled the idea that half-breeds can successfully resist the attack of resolute whites, and will tend to remove the unaccountable scare that seems to have entered the minds of so many in the North-West as regards the prowess and powers of fighting of Indians and half-breeds.

"There is not a sign of the enemy on either side of the river for miles.—Fred. Middleton."

Later reports say that the rebels are surrendering in large numbers. There is every indication of resistance having ceased. All profess to have been coerced into rebellion by Riel.

The prisoners say that their treatment was good till ten days ago, since when they have lived on meal and water.

A Battleford telegram of Thursday says that the Indians surprised a party of seven mounted police, killed one, and wounded one, the others escaping.

Riel's civil trial under this law must be in Saskatchewan province, where he was captured, though the Dominion Government may issue a special commission, sending up special Judges for the trial. If local Judges try him, an appeal lies to the Manitoba bench at Winnipeg. The Premier, Sir John Macdonald, has not yet made any statement indicating the Government policy on the subject. Riel's friends after the last rebellion were powerful enough to get him off with five years' banishment.

All news from the North-West shows that the half-breed rebellion is ended, but doubts are expressed about the Indians. A Battleford telegram of Thursday reports that Indian bands were moving east to join Riel, not knowing of his defeat and the capture of Batoche.

A despatch of Friday says that an Indian band coming from the west to help Riel was met by half-breed scouts and told that all was over.

General Middleton started a detachment of troops down the river to Prince Albert on Thursday, and on Saturday sent a steamboat load of prisoners thither.

Repentant rebels continue surrendering.

Riel's books and papers were captured at Batoche, showing that the Duck Lake massacre, which began the hostilities, was a premeditated affair; that the rebels were thoroughly cognizant of all General Middleton's movements after leaving Qu'Appelle; that they received copious extracts from Canadian newspapers giving the movements and strength of troops and supply trains.

Riel, when told of the capture of his papers, said, "I am glad. This will show I am not the actual leader of the rebellion. I have been encouraged by people of good standing around Prince Albert, who invited me over from Montreal."

General Middleton ordered reinforcements to be sent to Edmonton, as the troops there and a Battleford must deal with Big Bear and Poundmaker, whose braves, numbering 1,500, are mostly between those places. Riel's capture may cause the Indians to abandon the war path, but they need watching.

Calgarry asks for more troops for protection against the Indians.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE sixty-second anniversary meeting of this institution took place on May 18 at the Society's house, 22, Alb-marle-street, Piccadilly. Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. (president), occupied the chair, supported by Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Elward Colebrooke, M. P., Sir Barrow Ellis, Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Colonel Malcolm R. Haig, Major-General Keatinge, C.B., C.S.I., Sir W. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Sir Thomas Wade, and others. Sir Richard Temple was also present. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux (secretary) submitted to the meeting a list of presentations to the society. Mr. Vaux submitted the annual report. Next in the order of procedure was the election by ballot of the officers of the society for the coming session. The following was the result :—President—Colonel Yule, R.E., C.B. Director—Major-General Sir Henry C. Hawlinson, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. Vice-Presidents—Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., Mr. James Fergusson, C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., Mr. Arthur Grote, and Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I. Council —Mr. Cecil Bendal, M.A., Mr. E L. Brandreth, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. F. V. Dickins, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. James Gibbs, Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Major-General Keatinge, C.B., C.S.I., Vct. Mr. Henry Morris, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Phayre, C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir W. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L., Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., Mr. J. Walhouse, and Mr. C. E. Wilson. Treasurer—Mr. Edward Thomas, C.I.E., F.R.S. Secretaries—Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., F.R.S., and Mr. F. W. Holt. Honorary Secretary—Mr. Robert N. Cust. The chairman said that it was an honour and a distinction to occupy the position which he had for the past year. It was the wish of the council, if he continued to reside in London, that he should hold that position for two consecutive years. It had, however, fallen to his lot to leave London, or to be called therefrom, and therefore he desired to express his wish to resign office at the close of his official year. He need not refer to the eligibility of the gentleman (Colonel Yule) who was to succeed him as president. The choice could not have fallen on a more worthy man.

PRESENTATION OF OLD COLOURS TO THE QUEEN.

ON May 14 the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught left Buckingham Palace in the afternoon for Windsor. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lady-in-Waiting, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and Major-General Du Plat, C.B., and Major Waller, R.E., Equerries in Waiting.

On May 15 Her Majesty received the old colours of the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle. The battalion, under the Command of Colonel C. M. Stockwell, C.B., was formed up in line in the Quadrangle. After a royal salute had been given, Capt. R. Brooke-Hunt, and Capt. and Brvt.-Maj. C. H. Ferguson, the two senior company officers on field service, advanced with the old Queen's and regimental colours and handed them to Colonel Stockwell, and Lieut-Col. W. F. Kelsey respectively, who then approached Her Majesty, and Colonel Stockwell begged the Queen's acceptance of the colours in the following terms :—"In pursuance of a suggestion which I have had the honour respectfully to submit to your Majesty, I have now on behalf of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the honour humbly to beg your Majesty's acceptance of these old colours which for over a quarter of a century we have carried in our midst with all that love and reverence due to them, and, we hope, with honour also. During the past 27 years, in various campaigns in India, Afghanistan, and Egypt, many brave men have fallen, and I may, perhaps, be here permitted to recall the name of our late brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., who in 1857 received this, the Queen's colour, from the hands of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and who was killed whilst gallantly leading this battalion at the battle of Candahar in 1880." Her Majesty graciously replied as follows :—"I receive with great pleasure these old colours, which have been carried by you in many a hard-fought field, and under which so many brave officers and men have fallen. The colours shall be placed here, where they will ever be in safe keeping, and will remind all of the gallant deeds of the Seaforth Highlanders." The regiment then gave a farewell salute to the old colours and the band played "Auld Lang Syne;" after which the battalion marched past, and left the Quadrangle in columns of fours, cheering as they passed Her Majesty. The old colours will be placed in the North Corridor of Windsor Castle.

THE LATE MR. FAWCETT.

A MEETING in support of the scheme for a national memorial to the late Mr. Fawcett was held in London at the Mansion House on the 20th ult. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said in opening the meeting that for many years, he had had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of the illustrious man whose memory they wished to commemorate. Their lamented friend was a many-sided man. He was a great political economist, a man of science, a great member of Parliament, a great administrator, and he was one who rendered the greatest service to the people of India. It was during the Parliament of 1868 that he (the Lord Mayor) had the pleasure of seconding Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of India. In the midst of deep interest in every question before the House, their friend always gave the first place to Indian questions, and two of the most marvellous speeches ever delivered by him in the House of Commons were those of 1873 and 1874 on the Indian Budget. The one circumstance in connection with him, however, made his history most remarkable amongst statesmen was his suffering under the affliction of blindness, which would always remain in their memory as a marvellous instance of intellectual power and great determination to strive against such a calamity.

The Duke of Westminster moved the first resolution as follows :—"That, it having been decided that a National Memorial of the great services of the late Mr. Fawcett shall be established to take the form of (1) A Tablet in Westminster Abbey; (2) A Scholarship founded by a blind person at any University, including Women's Colleges; (3) The promotion of the Higher Education of the Blind in connection with the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music at Upper Norwood—this meeting desires to express its hearty approval of the establishment of such a memorial, and pledges itself to use every exertion to make the memorial worthy of the great man whom it is desired to commemorate."

Lord J. Manners, in seconding the resolution, said that although Professor Fawcett was opposed to him in general politics, there were many matters in connection with what might be called social politics on which he had the high privilege and happiness of co-operating with that distinguished man. Mr. Fawcett was a man who always put Party questions below principles and the welfare of the general public. Having been his predecessor in the office of Postmaster General, he knew how Mr. Fawcett subordinated all the interests of Party to the best interests of the great department in order to subserve the wants and requirements of the general public. Extreme fairness in his opponents always characterised that eminent man (cheers) and the weak, friendless, and lonely always called forth his anxious support and assistance. While, however, always ready to fight for the poor, he never condescended to flatter them, or bend his principles to obtain popularity (hear, hear). Of him could be truly used the words written of Armand Carrel—

"The people in truth were to him as dear
As the love of fair lady to brave chevalier.
But a strong to conviction his wonld ev'r endure,
And he fought for his love when he fought for the poor"

(cheers).

The Marquis of Ripon, in supporting the motion, said he would speak on behalf of the inhabitants of India, for whom Mr. Fawcett laboured so zealously. The more intimately he became acquainted with the condition and the requirements of India, the more impressed he was with the remarkable grasp which Mr. Fawcett had attained of the requirements of that country. (Cheers.) He knew that on more than one occasion his efforts on behalf of the people of India, especially in the matter of taxation, were appreciated in the highest manner by those for whom he worked. He was in India at the time of Mr. Fawcett's death. He knew from his intercourse with intelligent and educated natives of that country how grateful they were to Mr. Fawcett for the study he had made of Indian questions and for the efforts he had made in the interests of the people of that country. (Cheers.) He had been surprised, however, to find how very deep and wide spread the feeling was among the most intelligent men, from one end of India to the other, that in the death of Mr. Fawcett they had lost a real and earnest friend. (Cheers.) The people of India were singularly quick to appreciate any sympathy that was shown to them by Englishmen, whether in their own country or in this. (Hear, hear.) They watched Mr. Fawcett's career in Parliament, they read his speeches, and they thoroughly and thoroughly understood their requirements and had a desire to promote their interests and to defend their rights: and when, in the maturity of his powers and of his eminent career he was struck down, the people of India felt that they had lost a man whom they had been accustomed to call the member for India. (Cheers.) Surely it was a singular thing that in any one person not afflicted with the physical disabilities of Mr. Fawcett that he should have, never having been in India himself, thoroughly grasped the true character of the various questions connected with that country in such a manner as to have impressed the people of India from Madras to the North-West, from Bombay to Calcutta, with the conviction that no man among the statesmen of this country understood their feelings and their wishes so well as Mr. Fawcett did. (Cheers. He could not doubt for a moment that when the object of this movement was made known in India it would receive a large amount of support from many of the wealthier persons in that country. When Mr. Fawcett died some of the Indian newspapers appeared in mourning, and they contained articles expressive of the deepest regret at his loss. Native associations in every part of the country passed resolutions and sent telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Fawcett, and he did not doubt that when this movement was brought to their notice they would be eager to mark their sense of Mr. Fawcett's services by supporting the memorial which it was proposed to erect. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shaw Lefevre said that of the many present that day to honour the memory of Mr. Fawcett few spoke with fuller knowledge than himself of the many parts of the great work he did. Apart from a long personal friendship and close political union, they worked for years together on a social subject, and it had fallen to his lot, after acting as his deputy during an illness, to succeed him at his death. In the department he ruled so well he was regarded with admiration, respect, and love by all who served under him. No one whose virtues were emblazoned in marble in Westminster Abbey more justly earned those honours than him for whom they mourned (hear, hear).

Mr. Plunket also paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased, who was a man of absolute integrity and honour, and whose promotion to high office met with the unanimous approval of the whole English people (hear, hear).

Dr. Campbell, the Principal of the Normal College for the Blind, testified to the great interest taken by Mr. Fawcett in their work, and the resolution was then passed by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for granting the use of the Mansion House and presiding was proposed by Mr. Leonard Courtney, and seconded by Mrs. Ashton Dilke, who expressed the gratitude which all women must feel to the memory of the late Mr. Fawcett, who had taken such deep interest in all that concerned their welfare, socially and politically.

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THE FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

THOSE interested in Russian securities will, says the *Economist*, find some rather unpleasant reading in a report by Mr. J. G. Kennedy, the Secretary to our Embassy at St Petersburg, upon the Russian Budget for the current year. This, like previous Budgets, shows an excess of expenditure over revenue, notwithstanding that, in order to increase the receipts, new internal taxes and additional customs duties have been imposed. "An increased expenditure," writes Mr Kennedy, "is anticipated in almost every State Department. The deficit is to be covered by accidental resources, originally allotted for purposes of land redemption, by new taxes on commercial business profits, and by increased customs duties of doubtful success of which two—on tea and herrings—will fall heavily on the poorer classes. The tax on commercial banking operations will be levied on profits, not on dividends, and will, in fact, amount to an income tax of between 3 and 4 per cent." Recent attempts to augment revenue by the imposition of new taxes have not proved successful, and the Finance Minister, in reviewing his estimates, holds, we are told, somewhat despondent language as regards the present, and does not venture to be sanguine as to the future. And this caution, we doubt not, would have been justified by events, even if the Afghan complications had not intervened to upset the Budget calculations, and greatly increase the expenditure. As it is, Russia cannot hope to pay her way, and after her proposal to tax her foreign debt, she will find it more difficult than ever to raise new loans. Her financial embarrassments must therefore increase, and it certainly is very difficult indeed to discover in her present position anything to justify the high level to which speculators have been able to force up the prices of her securities.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, May 22.)

ADMIRALTY, 19th May, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and 29th Nov, 1879 —Lieut F C R Baker has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, the undermentioned Lieuts have been placed on the Retired List of their rank :—W H C Chamberlaine and W M Oxley.

ADMIRALTY, 20th May, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876—Commander L M Malet, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Navigating Lieut W M Savage has been promoted to the rank of S Commr in H M's Fleet. Gunner C E Cox has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 21st May, 1885.

Engr H Jolliffe has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H M's Fleet.

The Revd J E S Johnson has been appointed a Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr T J Osborne has been placed on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, May 22.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1885.

4th Drn Guds, Lieut W H Makins, from the 4th Battn, the Oxford L I, to be Lieut vice C S D O Oldham, promoted.

5th Drn Guds, Lieut H Hoare, from the 3rd Battn, the Oxford L I, to be Lieut, vice St J C Gore, promoted.

Lieut E M Monteflore, from the 4th Battn, the Bedford Regt, to be Lieut, vice R C Newton, resigned.

Lieut R M Bowman, from the 3rd Battn, the Rl Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Lieut, vice C G Shaw, promoted.

1st Drn Gentleman Cadet F Y McMahon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut, vice S M Thomson, resigned.

3rd Hussars, Lieut H C Cliffe,

NOTICES.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid danger and consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
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AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandree	Budlapoor	Koorua
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnahra*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Maiker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khandwa*†	Kuriut*†	Dunergaun
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padeshari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beech	Khandalla	Dygaum
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Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karnalla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
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Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
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Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Deolaiee B. Siding	Dularia	Corocilee	Marhen
Nassick Rd*	Estarsee for Hoshangabad	Yeoat	Unger
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Nandgaum*	Pasaria (for Pachmari)	Kurlugaum	Kurlugum
Naidongree	Bankeri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodnch
Chaligaum	Babal	Kartruz	Goodoor
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Poonulwaree	Goolburga
Gaina	Bohanee	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‖
Pachora	Karell (for Saugor)	Nargaum	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mussawud	Julgaum	Mulkapoor	Yedsgherry
Sleewlee	Kuruk Bail	Biawa Bridge	Sydapore
Julgaum		Nandoora	Road
		Julleant	Kistna
		Sheagaum*	Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
	Danoo Road	Uncleswr	Borsahvi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
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Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barsiree
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Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
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Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secun dera abad
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Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Kampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kandli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 15 minutes for Dinner. ‖ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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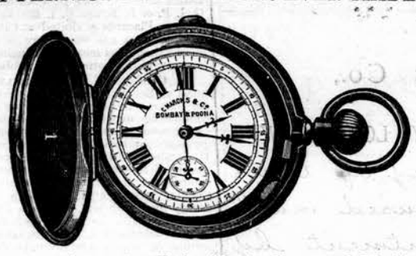

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GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT

Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.

ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER

Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.

By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and these forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

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F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
&c.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
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ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

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ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

"OPEN SESAME"

SPIRIT STAND,

OF

NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3833.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

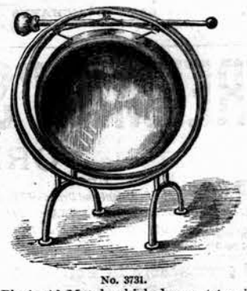
CASH PRICES:—

With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash.*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.



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Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

May 30, 1885.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG." The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, [illegible] GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.